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VOLUME 7. — NEW SERIES.

MANCHESTER :
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1885.



The Chetham Society.

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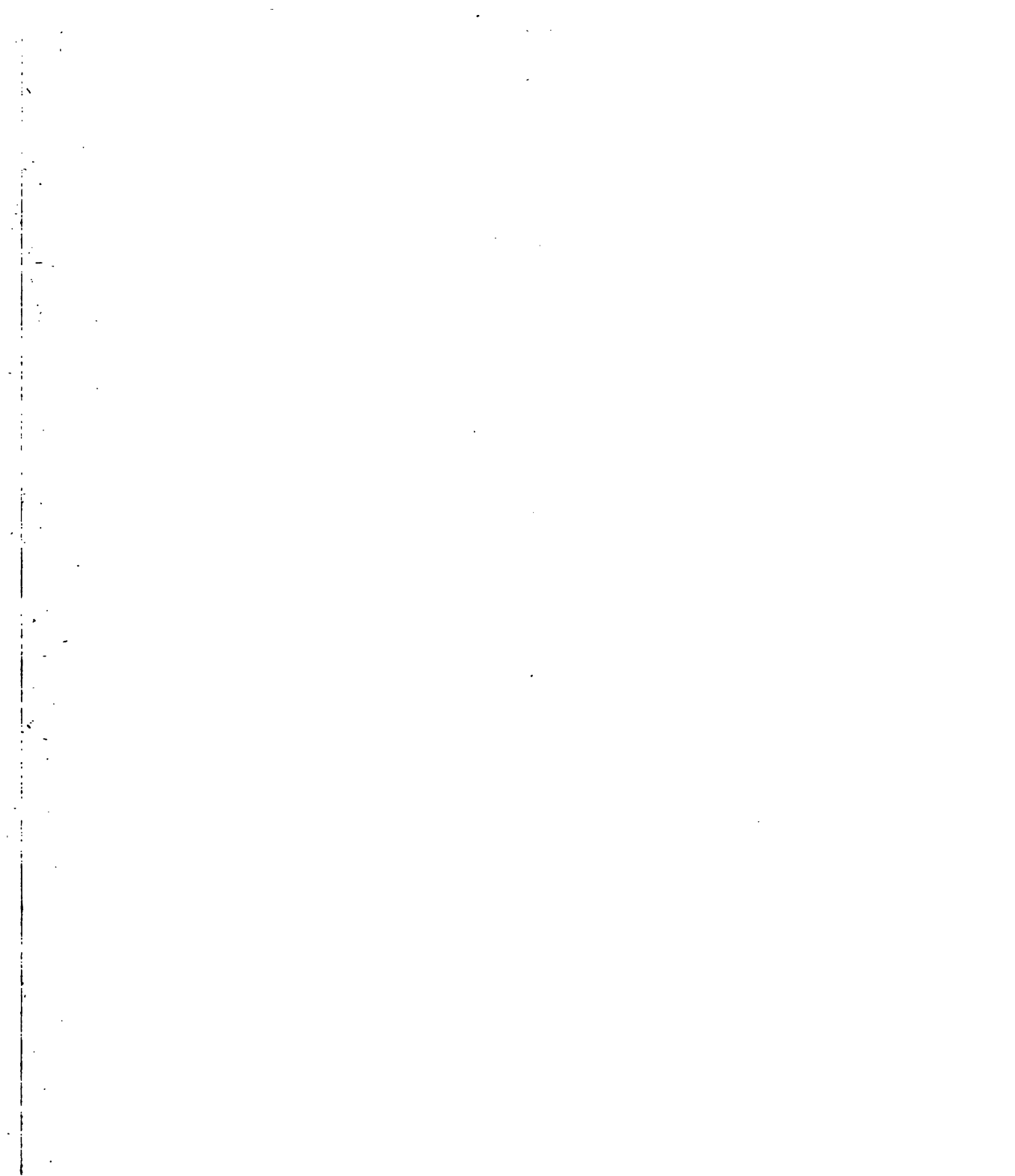
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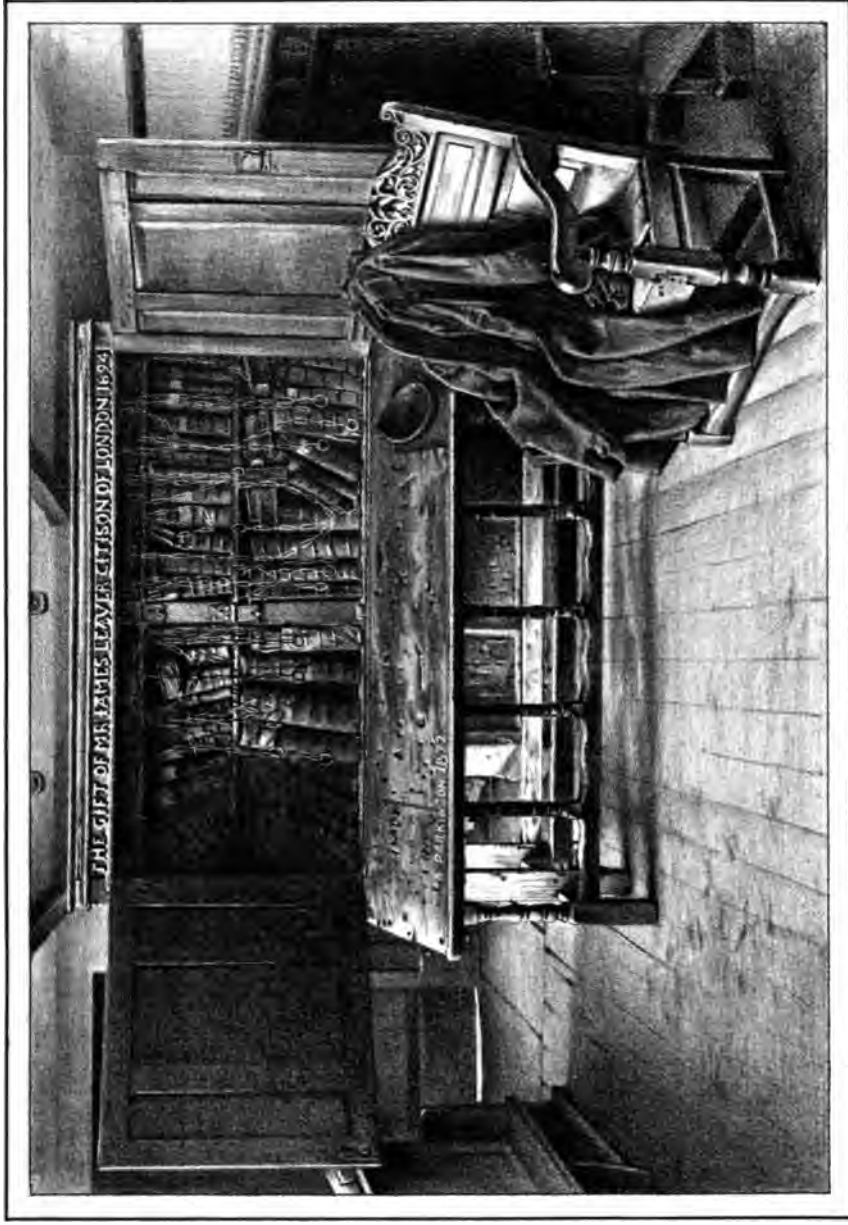
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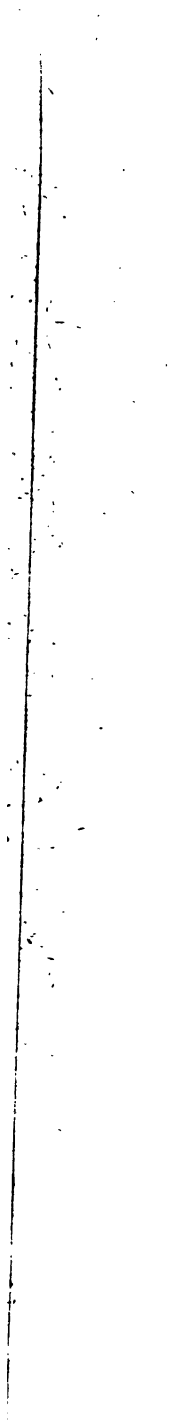
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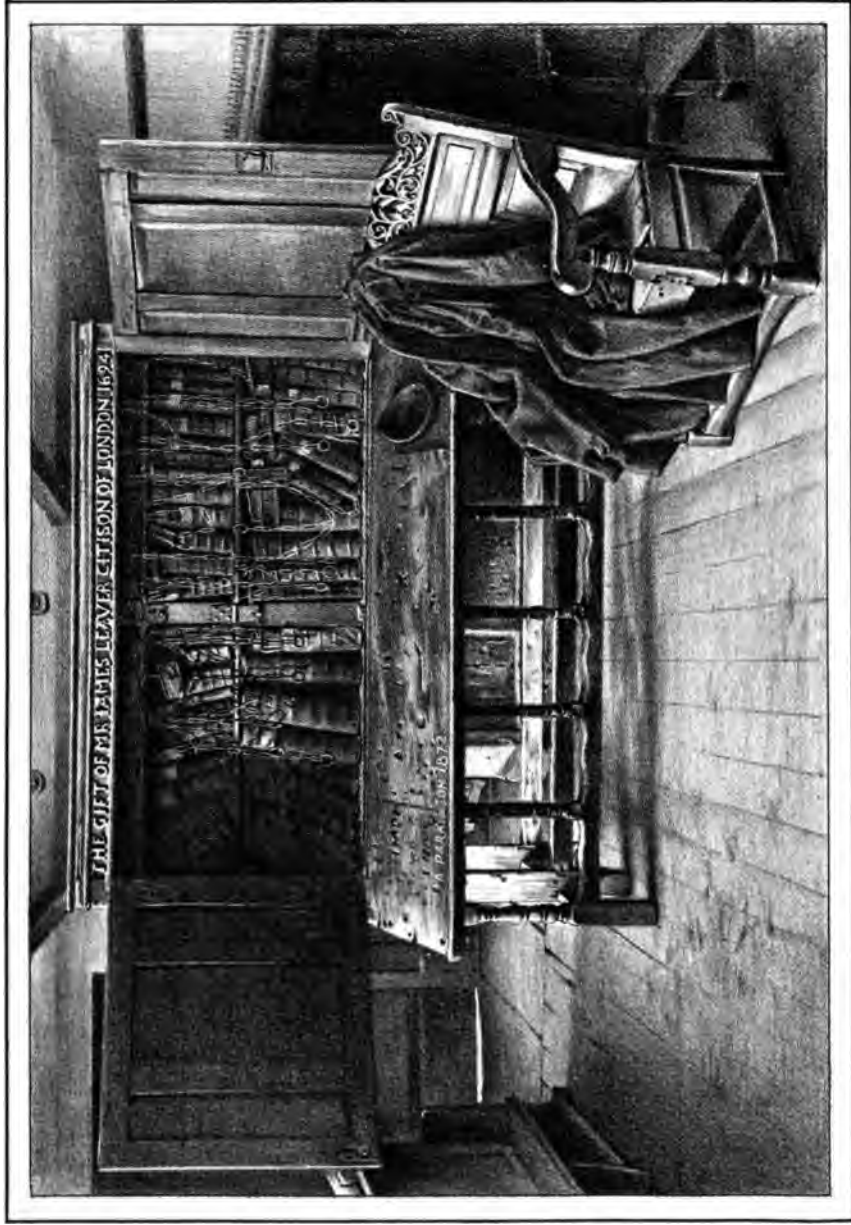
BY
RICHARD COPLEY CHRISTIE,
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PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
1885.



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OLD LIBRARY, BOLTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE volume now offered to the members of the Chetham Society contains all the information which I have been able to collect respecting the Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire, which were in existence before the year 1750. Only one part, however, can claim to be exhaustive or complete—that which deals with the Church Libraries founded by Humphrey Chetham at Manchester, Bolton, Turton, Walmsley, and Gorton. As to these, I believe that I have been able to put together all that is known or likely to be known of their foundation and history. Of the other libraries, although much is set down that has never before appeared, and although the accounts are, I hope, more accurate than any that have hitherto been given, yet of several much more might be added by anyone resident on the spot, and prepared to give the necessary time to an examination of the libraries themselves, and the documents and records belonging to the several parishes or schools. The libraries of Astley, Burnley, Cartmel, and

Hawkshead, have never received anything like a thorough examination. Each of them deserves an accurate catalogue, and I have no doubt that a thorough examination of the books would result in the discovery of volumes, certainly of equal, possibly of greater rarity and interest than those which I have noticed. The preparation of anything like a complete account of the contents of these libraries would have involved at least a week's work in each, and to state the results would require more than one volume. Of several libraries, notably Astley and Heskin, the present is the first account, and, indeed, in the case of Astley, the first notice of its existence, and although the number of libraries which I have found now or formerly existing is much greater than I had any idea of when I began to make preparations for this volume, I cannot doubt that a more diligent enquiry would result in the discovery of other libraries in the county, of some of which, it is probable, that even their custodians are ignorant. In more than one instance where I was positively informed by those who ought to know, that there was not now, nor ever had been, any library, a diligent search has resulted in the discovery of books in at least one case now existing, and in several others only recently lost, of which their legal custodians had no knowledge.

In order to obtain the best possible information on the subject matter of this volume, I addressed the following circular letter to the incumbent of every parish in the

county of Lancaster which existed before 1750, with the exception of those parishes where I had otherwise made myself acquainted with the position of the matter :

Having undertaken to compile a volume for the Chetham Society on the Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire, you would render an important service to the work if you would kindly inform me whether any library or books has, or have, at any time before 1750, been given to your Church or Parish, or to any School therein, and if so, when, and by whom, and whether the books or any of them are still in existence, and if not, what has become of them? Also, whether there are any records, or documents, or entries in the Church books relating to the subject.

Any other information you may be able to give me bearing on the matter will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

Somewhat over one hundred and thirty of these circular letters were sent out, and I received answers from eighty-eight incumbents, to all of whom I tender my thanks for the information afforded, even though in the great majority of cases the information was that no library either existed or had ever done so. Some few incumbents informed me personally that there were no libraries in their parishes, but about forty did not think fit to reply to my circular, although in every case an envelope stamped and addressed was enclosed. In the case of some of these forty parishes I made further enquiries, but in the case of others it is not impossible that traces of a library may yet be found. All the Masters of Grammar Schools to whom I have applied have very courteously replied to my letters, and from many of them,

as will be seen, I have received much valuable assistance.

In the libraries properly included among old Church and School libraries, I have desired to include all that were in existence before 1750, with the exception, however, of the libraries founded by Dr. Bray in his lifetime, and after his death by "The Associates of Dr. Bray." These do not come within the scope of this volume, although a few incidental notices of Bray libraries will be found. It is much to be wished that the present "Associates of Dr. Bray" would give to the world an accurate and full account of these libraries, and a list of the places where they have been founded. In some parishes I have found traces of a Bray library, of which I have discovered no reference in the Reports of the Associates. I wish, however, here to take the opportunity of calling attention to the complete and excellently preserved Bray library at Poulton-le-Fylde, the catalogue of which, with other papers relating to its establishment, were lent to me by the vicar, the Rev. William Richardson. Having so often to complain, in the course of this volume, of the carelessness of incumbents and churchwardens during the past century and a half, in reference to the libraries which they ought to have preserved, it is a pleasure to state that Poulton-le-Fylde seems to have been singularly fortunate in its vicars and churchwardens. A Bray library was founded there as early as 1720; it is still perfect, and the volumes well and carefully preserved, and, as contem-

plated by Dr. Bray, and by the Act of Parliament which he was instrumental in obtaining, the books have been from time to time regularly examined, and due records preserved of their condition and number. If the clergy and churchwardens of the rest of the county had performed their duty as efficiently as those of Poulton-le-Fylde, several volumes would be needed to give even a brief notice of the Church libraries of Lancashire.

Besides the libraries noticed at length in this volume, it appears that several churches had, in comparatively recent times, a copy of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*. To Bolton-le-Sands, the Rev. A. Birley, M.A., informs me, a small collection of books was given in 1759, by the executors of Dr. Stratford, late commissary of Richmond, a few of which are still remaining. In 1563, the Rev. W. B. Grenside, vicar of Melling, writes to me, "Syr John Andrew, Vicar of Mellynge, bequeathed his *Bible* to the Parson of Arkholme across the River Lune." At Standish is to be found a copy of Baskett's edition of the *Book of Common Prayer* (1717), presented to the parish church by Mr. Edward Halton about that time. At Shaw, I learn from the vicar (Rev. G. Allen, M.A.), there was a small musical library commenced as far back as 1740, the remains of which, although the property of the parish, were, when he wrote, in the hands of the representatives of the last member of the Musical Society. In 1684, the vicar of Chipping (Rev. R. Robinson, B.A.), informs me that John Brabin founded a school there, and gave his

Dictionary to be kept for its use, and his *Bible* also, "after it be well bound and covered to be reserved for the same use," but these books are now lost. The parish church of Whalley possesses a copy of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, and Jewel's *Apology*. From the answers to the questions of Mr. Christopher Wase in 1673-4 (see *post*, p. 177), it appears that the grammar school of Huyton had then a copy of the *Latin Dictionary* of John Rider, rector of Winwick, printed at Oxford in 1599, and that Standish grammar school possessed Scapula's *Lexicon*, Cooper's *Thesaurus*, and Gouldman's *Latin Dictionary*.

From the Reports of the Charity Commissioners it appears that in 1751, John Farrer of London, merchant, gave £200 to Tunstall school, to be laid out in land, on condition that the principal persons of the parish should consent to rebuild the school at their cost, and furnish it, when completed, with a collection of suitable books. At a vestry meeting held on October 2, 1751, it was agreed that the school should be rebuilt, and furnished with a collection of suitable books. The commissioners stated that there were a few old books belonging to the school, which were probably purchased about the time of Mr. Farrer's donation. These are the only places in addition to those mentioned in the text where I have found traces of any books.

Since the printing of pp. 49, 50, containing the account, so discreditable to the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate church of Manchester, of the disposal of the remains

of the Chetham church library, the sale has occurred of that part of the library of the late Mr. Crossley which included the Book of Accounts of the Churchwardens of Manchester from 1664 to 1711. This volume, which sold for £50 at the sale, contained the following note :

This book, comprising the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Manchester from 1664 to 1711, was purchased by me from a gentleman residing near Wigan, whose father was a Collector of Antiquities, and possessed it amongst other similar records. *It appears to have been disposed of along with the remains of H. Chetham's library in the Cathedral to a dealer in Shude Hill, by whom it was sold, and so came into that person's possession.* The books were disposed of by the then Churchwardens, being considered, I suppose, of no value.

JAS. CROSSLEY,

Decr. 1862.

A pendant to the act of the Warden and Fellows of Manchester will be found in the following extract from the Reports of the Charity Commissioners :

John Wyke by will directed £100 to be paid to the trustees of the Prescott Charities to be applied at their discretion with the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being in causing poor children to be instructed in the English tongue *and also in the purchase of godly books, which books he desired to be affixed in the Parish Church of Prescott for public use,* or to be distributed among poor families and in purchasing of bread to be distributed to the poor.

Legacy received 14 Feb. 1793, and laid out *upon a new weighing machine* upon the premises called the Rose and Crown.

The notes, which constitute a large part of this volume,

are principally of two kinds, *biographical* and *bibliographical*. In the case of the catalogues which are here printed *verbatim et literatim*, it has frequently been found necessary, owing to the extraordinary misdescriptions, to give in the note the accurate titles of very ordinary books, which, without this information, it would be difficult, or in some cases impossible, to identify, but in no case is a lengthy or detailed note devoted to any volume respecting which the accounts in the ordinary bibliographical works of reference appear to be sufficient and accurate, and a similar rule has been observed in the biographical notes. Several of those relating to persons and books connected with the county of Lancaster will, it is hoped, be found to contain information not uninteresting to the members of the Chetham Society. The notices of the Rev. John Prestwich, James Anderton of Lostock, Sir Edwin Sandys, and other members of the Sandys family, the Prestons of Holker, and the Rawlinsons, contain at least some new information respecting these persons and the books of such of them as were authors; while the notes upon "Jennison of Compunction," Carion's *Chronicle*, and Bodé's *Unio Dissidentium*, will, it is hoped, be found not unworthy of attention by those whose interest is not confined to Lancashire, but extends to the general literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; while in many other notes of less extent and less interest, errors which exist in nearly all biographical and bibliographical works, arising in many cases from the fatal habit

of one writer copying without verification the statements of another, will be found corrected.

The frontispiece to this volume is from a photograph by Mr. T. Parkinson of Bradshawgate, Bolton. It represents the old bookchest and reading desk of the Bolton grammar school.

The references in the volume to the Charity Commissioners' Reports, are to an interesting and valuable folio volume in the Manchester Free Reference Library, the title of which is *The Charities in the County of Lancaster*, London, 1840. It contains the extracts from the Charity Commissioners' Reports (39 vols., 1826-40) relating to Lancashire.

I cannot close this Introduction without acknowledging the assistance which I have received from many quarters, and especially from several Incumbents and Masters of grammar schools. Much of this will be found from time to time acknowledged in the notes, but I wish here to express my sense of the valuable assistance received from J. E. BAILEY, Esq., F.S.A., J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Rev. F. H. PALEY, M.A., vicar of Cartmel, Rev. W. MASON, M.A., vicar of Kirkham, Rev. J. H. STANNING, M.A., vicar of Leigh, Rev. T. R. BALDWIN, M.A., vicar of Leyland, the late Rev. F. E. PERRIN, M.A., rector of Ribchester, Rev. R. LEIGH, M.A., rector of Walton, Rev. Canon POWELL, vicar of Bolton, J. L. WARD, Esq., M.A., head master of Burnley school, Rev. W. H. HOWLETT, M.A., head master of Bury school, Rev.

R. M. SAMSON, B.A., head master of Hawkshead school, E. SALE, Esq., of Eccleston, Rev. W. G. SALE, B.A., of Burnley, Rev. W. S. MATTHEWS, M.A., head master of Kirkham school, Rev. G. SQUIRE, M.A., head master of Rivington and Blackrod school, Hon. and Rev. Canon BRIDGEMAN, M.A., rector of Wigan, and the Rev. S. C. ARMOUR, M.A., head master of Great Crosby school. All these gentlemen have shown much interest, and taken much trouble in the matter, and without their assistance the volume would be much more imperfect than it is. In addition to other information, Mr. WARD has been kind enough to furnish me with a detailed account of the *MSS.* in the Burnley library, which will be found inserted on pp. 134-38. My thanks are also due to the feoffees of the Chetham college for lending me their original Minute Book, and other documents relating to Humphrey Chetham's Church Libraries. I must, however, make special acknowledgment of the assistance I have derived from Mr. JOHN CREE, to whom a considerable part of the volume is due. It is owing to his examinations of the books at Astley, Cartmel, and Hawkshead, that I have been able to give any satisfactory accounts of these libraries. Nearly the whole of the article upon Hawkshead (including the notes) has been prepared by him, and the same is the case as to many of the notes, and these not the least important relating to Cartmel and Burnley. He has also compiled the Index, which it is hoped will be found useful, especially by those who may desire to avail

themselves of the bibliographical and biographical information to be found in the notes.

I ought to add that a paper on the subject of this volume, comprising the outline of what I proposed to write, was read by me before the Annual Meeting of the Library Association at Liverpool, in September, 1883.

R. C. C.

GLENWOOD, VIRGINIA WATER,
AUGUST 27, 1885.

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Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire.

PART I.

CHURCH LIBRARIES.

MANCHESTER.

SIR HENRY TURTON'S BEQUEST.

THE Collegiate or Parish Church of Manchester, like most Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, would certainly possess a collection of books in the fifteenth century, though no record of such collection exists, and we know of but one book belonging to the Church at that time, the *Flores Bernardi*, a selection from the works of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, which was bequeathed to the "College of Mamcestre" in 1436 by Cardinal Langley, Bishop of Durham, a native of Langley, in the parish of Middleton.¹

The first bequest of printed books to the Manchester Collegiate Church which I have been able to discover was in the year 1533, and was for the use of the Warden and Fellows only. On the second of May in that year, Sir Henry Turton, "chaplen and fellow in y^e college of our Lady in Mamchester," by his will,²

¹ *Hist. of Chantries* (Chet. Soc., vol. lix. p. 121).

² The will is given at length in *Wills and Inventories*, 2nd portion (Chet. Soc., vol. li. p. 12), edited by Mr. J. G. Piccope, and I have followed the date 1533 there given as that of the will, but Mr. Earwaker in his *Index to Wills at Chester* (Record

bequeathed "to ye ¹ of Mamchest^r all my pryksonge bookis of masse antemes and squares Ifm I beqwethe to my Mr² ij bookes or volumes of Origenes warkes omeles³ for his lyfe and aft^r hym to remayne in y^e library aforesayd Ifm I beqwethe

Society, vol. ii.) gives the date as 1523 both in the *Index* itself, and in the Introduction, p. xxvi. The will is generally interesting as giving us a list of the books of an English clergyman in 1533, probably a man of somewhat more learning than most of his fellows. Besides what we may call his official books of mass, anthems, squares (qy. quire books?), his printed mass book, his new hymnal, and his printed music book, it appears that he had ten volumes, all theological, and nine of these he intended to form part of the library in his Collegiate Church, and the bequest is specially noticeable, as being by nearly fifty years, the earliest known bequest of books for a library in Lancashire.

¹ An illegible word is here omitted in the will as given by Mr. Piccope, but he suggests in a note that the word should be "College." Might it not be "Library," as he afterwards speaks of "y^e Library aforesaid"? The library is not otherwise before mentioned in the will.

² The Warden. If the date of the will is correctly given as 1533, this would be George Collier, who became Warden in 1528, on the presentation of Sir Thomas West, the patron. His predecessor was George West. (*Hist. of Chuntries*, Chet. Soc., vol. lix. p. 7.)

³ It is impossible to say whether by the expression "Origenes warkes omeles" is intended "Works and Homilies" or "Works namely Homilies." Sir Henry Turton may have possessed a copy of the Works of Origen in Latin, 4 parts in 2 vols., edited by Jacques Merlin, Paris, 1512, fo., reprinted in 1519 (see *post*, Astley Church Library) and 1522, and as the homilies constituted the chief part of the Works of Origen, he may have specially emphasized them. Or he may have possessed the edition of the Homilies on Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Joshua and Judges, given by Aldus in 1503, fo., or that given by Benalius in 1512, fo., and the edition of the Homilies on Job, Canticles, Isalah, Matthew, Luke and John, given by Lazarus de Soardis in 1513, fo., or possibly he intended by this description, the volume of Homilies last mentioned, and the subsequent volume given by the same printer in 1516, *Opera que non habentur in aliis libris huc usque impressis*, and if so, the words "warkes omeles" would be an accurate description. There was indeed an edition of the Homily *De beata maria Magdalena* Impressum in Alma Civitate London Ad rogatum Magistri Willelmi Menyman socii collegii Ricardi Whityngton, in or about 1504. This, however, is a little book of ten leaves only (a copy is in the British Museum), and as Sir Henry Turton twice afterwards describes a volume as a little book, it is hardly likely that this tract would be one of those described as "two books or volumes of Origenes works." It is further probable that he would give the warden two of his principal books.

to Sr Jamis Grene¹ a lytyll booke callyd Evagatoriū² Ifm to Sr John Berket³ a booke callyd Auriū Opus⁴ Ifm to Sr John Ademson a lytyll booke callyd Prcordiale Devotorum⁵ w^t

¹ Sir James Grene was one of the fellows or chaplains of the Collegiate Church. He was appointed overseer of the will of Thomas Briche in 1520 (*Wills and Inventories*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxxiii. p. 9), and witness and supervisor of the will of Matthew Becke in the same year (*Ibid.*, p. 38), and was a witness of the will of Alice Byrom in 1523-4 (*Ibid.*, vol. li. p. 180). He was also a witness to the will of Isabell Chetham (Chet. Soc., vol. lix. p. 44), under which three persons of the same name receive bequests.

² The *Evagatorium* was a collection of tracts consisting of sermons and skeletons of sermons for the use of preachers, the first tract being called *Modus predicandi: materias dilatandi per colores rhetoricos*. Several editions of it appeared at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. Hain gives one as printed at Cologne in 1499, and four are mentioned by Panzer, printed at Strasburg in 1503 and 1516, at Cologne in 1505, and at Louvain, s.a. A copy of an edition of 1503 is in the British Museum, with the following title, *Evagatorium Modus predicandi. Sermones xiii Michaelis de Hungaria universales cum applicationibus Thematum perutilibus de Tempore et de sanctis omni tempore predicabiles. Sermones electissimi de Rosario Beate Marie et de Sancta Anna ejus Matre. Sermo de passione domini nostri Jhesu Christi: ex quatuor evangelistis diligentissime collecta. Messe peculiares pro itinerantibus*. Impressum Colonia apud predicatoros. (At the end) M.CCCC.III. According to Migne, *Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Catholique*, an edition was printed by Richard Pynson, London, s.a., but about 1500.

³ Neither Berket, or Ademson, are mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1534-5, yet they were clearly fellows or chaplains at the date of this will.

⁴ *Aureum opus de veritate contritionis in quo mirifica documenta aeternae salutis aperiantur* was the work of Jo. Lud. Vivaldus, a Dominican of Monte Reale in Piedmont, and is a collection of tracts on various theological subjects, chiefly practical. It was first printed at Saluces in 1503, and was frequently reprinted at Paris, Lyons and elsewhere in the following twenty years. There are six editions in the British Museum, namely, the original edition of Saluces (*Salutiis per Guilermum et Guilermum de Signerre fratres*, fo.); one of Lyons, 1504; Paris, 1509; Hagenau, 1513; Paris, 1514; and one, s.l., 1517. None of these, except the first, is mentioned by Migne, but he gives editions of Lyons, 1505; Paris, 1512, and Paris, F. Regnault, 1522, 8vo. I possess a copy in the original stamped binding (with the name *Jehan Godgat*) of an edition printed at Paris in 1522, with the mark of Geoffroy de Marnef on the title page. It is a small 4to, Gothic letter, 152 numbered folios, followed by 28 unnumbered, in all 360 pp. It formerly belonged to H. Brown, Rector of Rowley, Yorkshire, who has written his name, as well as numerous MS. notes, in the volume.

⁵ *Prcordiale devotorum continens meditationes pro singulis per hebdomadam diebus binas in usum sacerdotum Missae sacrificium celebrantium. Accedit meditatio in festis*

other warkes in y^e same Itm to Sr John Key¹ a booke callyd Forma verborum w^t other devote warkes in y^e same Itm I beqwethe to Sr John Coppage² y^e New Testament of Erasmus translacon and Elucidaciones in Epistola Pauli³ Itm I beqwethe to Sr Ric. Bradshaw⁴ a booke callyd Lowdolf de Vita Xi.⁵ also I gyffe my prÿtyd masse booke to Sencte Michaelles awlter p^rce vj^s and a pax brede p^rc ix Also I beqwethe a new ymnall to y^e use of qwer for y^e p^rsenter to occupy And all thes bookes at thes mens departyng afor namyd from y^e college or when Gode schall call them I wyll thay schall remayn to y^e college to be dystribut to y^e felows of y^e sayd colleg by y^e handes of y^e M^r frome tyme to tyme for to edyfy themselfe in vertue

sanctorum & Meditationes centum de Dominica passione. The earliest editions of this book seem to be those of Strasburg (*Argentina*), 1489, described by Seemiller, iii. 153, and Braun, ii. 177, and of Basle of the same date (Hain, iii. 149). Hain mentions another edition, *Argentina*, 1490.

¹ Sir John Key was a fellow or chaplain of the Collegiate Church. I am unable to identify the book called *Forma Verborum*.

² Sir John Coppage was a fellow at this time. He was a pensioner of the foundation in 1574. (Chet. Soc., vol. cvii. p. 36.) In 1579 he was a prisoner at West Chester (Strype, *Annals*, ii. App. 132, where his age is stated to be 60). In 1582, he was in the Fleet Prison of Saltord (see *The Rambler* for 1857). He was 48 years of age in 1547-8 (Chet. Soc., vol. lix. p. 20), and would be 80, not 60, in 1579. He was an overseer of Turton's will.

³ The first edition of Erasmus' Latin translation of the New Testament appeared at the same time with his Greek Testament, at Basle in 1516, in folio. Between this date and 1533, upwards of seventeen editions appeared at Basle, and at least nineteen elsewhere. The first edition of the Paraphrase *In epistolam Pauli Apostoli ad Romanos*, appeared at Louvain in 1517, and in the following years several reprints appeared at Basle and elsewhere, as well as Paraphrases upon the other epistles of St. Paul. It is no doubt one of these that Sir Henry Turton refers to by the title of *Elucidaciones*.

⁴ Sir Richard Bradshaw was a fellow of the Collegiate Church. He was a witness to the will of Thomas Pendleton (afterwards a fellow) in 1534 (*Wills and Inventories*, vol. li. p. 187), and was one of the overseers of Turton's will.

⁵ The life of Christ by Ludolph of Saxony, was one of the most popular books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Twelve editions in the original Latin are enumerated by Hain as appearing before the close of the fifteenth century, and at least ten more had appeared before 1533, besides translations into French (of which nine are enumerated by Brunet), Spanish, Portugese and German. Ludolph is one of the writers to whom the *Imitation of Jesus Christ* has been attributed.

Also I gyve to Sr John Bexwyk¹ a lytyll booke callyd Constituciones P'vinciales² Also I give to Sr John Ademson a prynted musyke boke and to Sr John Coppage a corinall [?]"

All these books have long since disappeared, and no record of them remains except the will of the donor. No books are mentioned in the Inventory of the goods of the Parish Church of Manchester taken in 1552. (*Inventories of Church Goods*, Chet. Soc., vol. cvii. p. 4.)

HENRY BURY'S BEQUEST.

Henry Bury of Bury, in the county of Lancaster, Clerk, then aged eighty-nine years or thereabouts, by his will, dated October 20, 1634, made the following bequest :

"I geve ten pounds to Manchester (the good place of my best education) to buy books with then to be payed when they shall have a convenient place of their owne furnished with bookes for the common use of the said parrish to the worth of a hundreth pounds a thyng that may in myne opinion soone be donne in that great rich and religious towne (The libery at Ipswich is thought to be worth 300^{li} and yet began but a little wile agoe).³ Yf they pvide not bookes for a libery as aforesaid within seaven yeares next after my death my will is they have no benefit by this legacie but the same be to whom I shall geve the remainder of all my goods.⁴

¹ Sir John Bexwyk, the elder, is named as a fellow in 1506, and again in 1523 (*Hist. of Chantries*, pp. 41, 48). In the *Valor Ecc.* no fellow of this name appears, but John Bexwyk is named as priest of Ralph Hulmes' Chantry. Sir Henry Turton earlier on in the will leaves him his two pair of spectacles with their cases.

² This book, which it will be noticed was given absolutely to Sir John Bexwyk, and not merely for his life, was the *Constitutiones Provinciales et Othonis*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1517, 12mo. The same printer gave in the same form the *Provinciales* of Lyndewood, which is usually to be found bound up with the *Constitutiones Provinciales*.

³ Mr. W. Blades in his list of the Minor Libraries of England, given in *The Bookworm*, vol. i. p. 158, 1866, speaking of the Ipswich library says, "The Corporation Library, containing 16th century as well as modern books, is kept in the Town Hall."

⁴ The will is given at length in part iii. of *Wills and Inventories* (Chet. Soc., vol. liv. p. 174), the editor of which (Mr. Piccope) regrets that so little is known of the

The will was proved at Chester in the year 1636.

Whether Bury's legacy was ever received is uncertain, but it would seem that an attempt was made to meet the conditions which he imposed, namely, that the town of Manchester should have a convenient place and books to the value of one hundred pounds. The convenient place was provided by the generosity of James, seventh Earl of Derby, then Lord Strange, who gave for that purpose the Derby Chapel in the Collegiate Church, as appears by the following letter :

"To my seruante Thomas Fox¹ att Pilkinton.

"Fox—When last you were with me I heard you say my Chappell att Manchester wanted some repaires—at that time I forgott to give you directions about it. But now my pleasure is That whereas some of my seruants that had lately been in those partes haue tolde me the desire of y^e Warden and fellowes

testator. At the beginning of the will the testator describes himself as of Bury, Clerk, but Mr. Piccope says, "if he were beneficed at all it is thought that he held no preferment in the diocese of Chester. The probability seems to be that he had been a schoolmaster." He appears to have been educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and to have been a man of considerable property. He gave in his lifetime a library of above six hundred books to Bury parish, and by his will he increased it, and founded a grammar school there (see *post*, Bury Grammar School Library). One of his grand nephews was to have twenty shillings yearly, the first payment to be made when he could readily read and write and cast accounts, and not before. He gave to Henry Bury of Wensley his silver pot to be delivered unto him "when he can read and wryte and cast accompts but not before, and in the meane while to be in the custody of Henry, the sone of James Holt that *fine reading boy*. Let the custom of needless and wasteful expense be broken at my buriall." Anything hard to be understood in his will was to be understood as the overseers thereof thought he meant it, "and let ther be no goinge to lawe about it yf anie person be contentious and not content with such legacies as I have hearby given them but shall goe to law unjustly with my executors let such p'sons have no benefite by his legacy." His will is full of interest.

¹ Letters of administration of the goods, &c., of Thomas Fox of Pilkington, gent., (his widow Grace having renounced,) were granted to Thomas ffenton of Tottington, husbandman, on June 29, 1648. (*Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. iii. p. 236.) Several members of the family held positions of trust under the Earls of Derby. (See *Stanley Papers*, pt. ii., Chet Soc., vol. xxxi. p. 110, and *Nathan Wakworth's Correspondence*, Chet. Soc., vol. cix. *passim*.)

there, Wishing such a place for their Librarie: I am well contented and giue you comāde to tell them soe; And therefore you shall deliuer ouer the same unto them Assuring them of any kindness or Curtesie I can doe them—soe I bidd you farewell.

"Yo^r Master,

"Lathulme y^e 10th of Dec: 1636."

"STRANGE.¹

This letter is endorsed:

"10 Dec. 1636. Lord Strange's L^re for giueing his Chappel at Manch^r to the Colledge for a Library."

Then comes the following memorandum, dated December 17, 1636:

"The chapple w^{ch} did belonge to James Lord Strange was by his directions to M^r Thomas Fox deliver'd up to the Warden and ffellowes of Xst Coll: in Manchester founded by Kinge Charles, for the perpetuall enjoyment of the Coll: afores^d and for the use of a Library; in witness whereof the s^d Tho: ffox hath put to his hand.

"THOMAS FFOX.

"In y^e presence of Hugh Williams,

"Randel Tipping, Thomas Tullack (*or Cullack*)."

In the library now belonging to the Manchester Grammar School are four books, which, from the inscriptions contained in them, seem to be the remains of an attempt to form a parochial library, so as to comply with the terms of Bury's bequest. In a copy of Willett's *Synopsis Papismi*, is this inscription: "1641, Liber Bibliothecæ Mancuniensis ex dono Edwardi Johnson de Manc.² Pretium j^l 2^s 0^d."

¹ *Stanley Papers*, pt. iii. vol. i., (Chet. Soc., vol. lxvi. p. cl.,) taken from *Tanner MS. 144*, fol. 31., Bodl. Lib.

² Edward Johnson was a mercer in Manchester at this time. In the list of Manchester Protestors (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 107), he is one of the few to whose names "Mr." is prefixed, though he was not, as there stated, "one of the twenty five better sort of townesmen" who signed the protest against the disturbance at the banquet to Lord Strange on July 15, 1642. He was junior constable of the town in 1634, boroughreeve in 1639, senior constable 1641, and boroughreeve again in 1651. He promised ten pounds towards Rosworm's annuity, and is one of the "covenant breakers" of Manchester whom Rosworm stigmatizes so strongly in his

In *A Collection of Statutes* is "Lib. Bibliothecæ Mancestriensis: ex dono Joannis Byrch de Openshaw¹ Feb. 16. 1640 pret 13s." And in a copy of *Syntagma Corpus Doctrinæ veri et omnipotentis Dei*, per J. Wigandum et M. Judicem, 4to, with a short chain attached, is "Lib: Bib: cæ Mancs: Ex dono Joannis Marler de Mancest² gen: feb. 16. 1640, pr. 5s. 6d.," and a Hebrew *Bible* contains the words, "Ex dono Joannis Marler gen. feb. 16. 1640. Pret. 10s."

It will be noticed that the dates are only four years from the proving of Bury's will, and the insertion of the prices given for the books would seem to have been done for the purpose of satisfying Bury's executors that the town possessed books of one hundred pounds value. It is probable that the breaking out of the Civil War prevented the completion of the design. We find nothing further respecting the books or the bequest of Bury, and the Derby Chapel after the Restoration reverted to the possession of the Earls of Derby.³

"angry paper" printed in 1649 (*Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., vol. ii. pp. 232, 234-7). There is a letter from him to Messrs. Booth and Johnson, dated Oct. 6, 1642 (*Lancashire Lieutenantcy*, Chet. Soc., vol. i. p. 281), relating to the movements of the Earl of Derby, and the seizure by Sir Edward Mosley in Staffordshire of a supply of ammunition which had been sent by the parliament to Manchester. He was a party to the deed of August 20, 1653, conveying the Jesus Chapel to trustees for the purposes of a library. He acted as elder at the first few meetings of the Manchester Classis, and was a feoffee of the Grammar School, and was also nominated a feoffee of the College and Library by Humphrey Chetham in his will, but he died before Chetham, and was buried in the Derby Chapel in the Collegiate Church on June 2, 1654.

¹ The family of Birch of Openshaw and Ardwick entered at Dugdale's Visitation in 1664-5 (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxiv. p. 34) as a branch of the family of Birch of Birch. John Birch is there mentioned as the second son of Ambrose Birch, and as having married Alice, daughter of Robert Jepson of Manchester.

² John Marler "of the Mealegate," gentleman, twice filled the office of boroughreeve, as well as other public positions in Manchester about this time. He appears in the list of Manchester Protestors. He died on May 24, 1651. (See *Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 123.)

³ "It was reserved for the late (Edward Smith, 13th) Earl of Derby, almost to rebuild that noble chapel, and for the present (Edward Geoffrey, 14th and late) Earl to convey it to the parishioners, for the regular celebration of divine service within its hallowed walls." (Canon Raines, in the *Stanley Papers*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. cxlix-cl., Chet. Soc., vol. lxvi.)

THE REVEREND JOHN PRESTWICH'S LIBRARY.

The Rev. John Prestwich, B.D., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford,¹ was the third son of Edmund Prestwich of Hulme, and brother of Sir Thomas Prestwich, created a baronet in 1644. It would seem that, being on a visit to Manchester early in 1653, he made a proposal to Heyrick, the warden of the Collegiate Church, and others of his townsmen, to present to the Church or town his library, and that he subsequently received from them a complimentary letter expressing their gratification at his proposal. To this letter he replied, on April 19, by the following letter, addressed "To his highly honoured friends Mr. Heyricke, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Mosley, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Lightbounne, &c., at y^e towne of Manchester in Lancaster, these present.

"Gentlemen,

"It was neuer in my thoughts to aspire to y^e purchase of such a solemn reception: but since you haue been pleased so farre to honour me, it shall be my endeauour henceforth a little better to deserue it. My fortunes are but slender, otherwise my intentions had been greater; however if God shall please to continue those my fortunes to mee I shall still be adding more or lesse to y^e small p^uision already made for you. Happily [*i.e.*

¹ See *Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. p. 182, *et seq.*, where is to be found, from the pen of Mr. J. E. Bailey, an interesting account of the Rev. John Prestwich, both fuller and more accurate than any which has hitherto appeared, and where the printed authorities, as well as several *MS.* authorities, for Prestwich's life are cited. By the favour of Sir James Hannen, President of the Probate Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I am permitted to print, *in extenso*, Prestwich's will, hitherto only known by the extracts in Sir John Prestwich's *Respublica*, 1787; and by the kindness of Professor Holland, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, I am able to add a few details from the College Archives. The following is from the Book of Admissions to Fellowships in the custody of the Warden: 1630. Joh. Prestwich A., Lanc. Rector de Elmley. Obiit Socius 1679. *bir.* Par. [against another name the word is "*Parl*"] ejectus legavit £100. (The letter "A" indicates that Prestwich was a graduate in *Arts*.) In a book of Benefactors is the following entry: "Joh. Prestwich, A.M., Socius legavit centum libras, quibuscum emebantur duæ pelves et duæ æquales argentei in usum Custodis et socii." (In an abstract of the Alms book, these articles are called "Ewers and Basons."

mayhap] I may now & then bestow a booke vpon a ffriend ; w^{ch} if I do I shall not forget to recompense it wth buying of two ; happily I may exchaung one booke for another ; if I do y^t be confident it shall be to y^r aduantage. Many of those I have are small ones, not so fitt for a publicke as a priuate Library : many also not so vsefull for men liuing in y^e cuntrey as for those of y^e Vniuersity. So that my purpose is (now y^t I haue receiued this encouragement from you) to begin to exchaung apace & much to alter & transform my study, thereby to make it y^e more acceptable. Meane time I am not destitute of such as I hope will please you. And therefore as soone as I shall understand y^t a conuenient roome is actually contriued & fitted for y^e receiuing of them I shall im'ediatly send you doune a parcell as y^e first fruits ; & afterwards parcell upon parcell till you haue gotten y^e whole croppe. Only I shall reserue to my self a few gleanings, w^{ch} likewise sooner or later (according as God shall be pleased to shorten or lengthen my dayes) shall be y^{rs} also.

"Gentlemen I do exceedingly honour both you & all your towne ; especially such as be of y^e same affec'on wth you ; louers of religion in y^e first place & learning in ye second. God Almighty p'serue & prosper all such, it is y^e earnest prayer of

"Yor much indeared ffriend & seruant,

"All Souls Coll :

"JO: PRESTWICH.

"April 19: 1653."¹

This letter is endorsed : "Mr. Jo : Prestwich lett^r about his intended giuft of Books to y^e Library."²

Steps were at once taken to secure Prestwich's gift for the town, and the convenient room, stipulated for by him, was pro-

¹ This letter is still preserved in the Archives of the Chetham Hospital and Library.

² The words "to y^e Library" imply that a library was then in existence, and no doubt refer to the books bought with Henry Bury's bequest, or when that bequest was under consideration. The presence of Edward Johnson, one of the donors of the books to meet Bury's bequest, as a party to the deed of August 20, 1653, conveying the Jesus chapel to the Town for a library, suggests the idea that the books were placed with the books given by Prestwich, or that there was some connection between the two gifts. John Marler, another of the donors in 1640, died in 1651.

vided, the use of the Jesus Chapel in the Collegiate Church being granted for the purposes of a library by its owner, Henry Pendleton,¹ in a deed of which the following is an abstract :

By an Indenture made August 20, 1653, between Henry Pendleton of Manchester, gent., Edward Johnson, mercer, and James Lancashire, clothier, both of Manchester, of the one part ; and Edward Mosley of Hough, Bart. ; Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall, of the Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight ; Thomas Prestwich of Holme, Esq.,² Richard Heyrick of Manchester, clerk, Richard Holland of Denton, Esq. ; Humphrey Chetham of Clayton, Esq., Alexander Barlow of Barlow, Esq., Richard Haworth of Manchester, Esq., Robert Hyde of Denton, Esq., Thomas Birch of Birch, Esq., John Prestwich, B.D., one of the Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, clerk ; Richard Hollinworth of Manchester, clerk, John Hartley of Strangeways, Esq., Richard Radcliffe of Manchester, Esq., Nicholas Mosley of Ancoats, Esq., John Lightbowne of Manchester, Esq., Robert Booth of Gray's Inn, Esq., and Samuel Birch of Ardwick, Esq., of the other part. After reciting that the said John Prestwich had given several books to the inhabitants of Manchester to be placed within some convenient place within the said town for a library for the use and benefit of the said town, and that the Jesus Chapel was thought a fit place for the said books or any other books that might be given for the use aforesaid, but that the Chapel at that time was in great ruin and decay, the roof thereof being fallen,

¹ Henry Pendleton was the fourth in descent from Francis Pendleton of Manchester, gent., and Cicely his wife, to whom the Jesus Chapel had been conveyed in 1562 by Isabel, mother of Cicely, and daughter of Richard Bexwicke or Beswicke. There seem to be good reasons why the Derby Chapel was not utilized for the library. The surrender of that Chapel was to the Warden and Fellows and not to the town ; the Chapter at this time (1653) was suspended ; and there was no one to give permission ; or it may be that Richard Heyrick, Richard Hollinworth, and William Walker, who were the then ministers, refused permission.

² Thomas Prestwich of Holme, or Hulme, was a cousin of Sir Thomas Prestwich and of the Rev. John Prestwich. He was the ancestor of the *soi-disant* Sir John Prestwich, Baronet. (See St. George's *Visitation of Lancashire*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxii. pp. xvi. and 41.)

and requiring great sums for its reparation, and that the inheritance of the Chapel being vested in Pendleton, Johnson and Lancashire, or some of them, they were desirous to forward the good work (the same Chapel being situate between the Trafford Chapel on the West Side and the Chapter House on the East part), the said Chapel was conveyed to the said parishioners, on the condition of their paying a peppercorn yearly to them the said Pendleton, Johnson and Lancashire, and their heirs for ever.¹

By an endorsement on the deed of conveyance, it appears that Evan Clark and Samuel Hollinworth conjointly delivered seisin of the premises to Richard Hollinworth for himself and his co-trustees, on May 18, 1655.

The Chapel was roofless, and greatly in need of repair, and in the following year a rate was levied on the inhabitants of the town for that purpose,² and occasional rates were levied during the next few years for the maintenance of the chapel.³

It is probable that after the Jesus Chapel was put in repair, John Prestwich carried out his promise, and forwarded from time to time parcels of books, though I have found no record of their arrival. They would be placed in the Chapel together with the books bought with Humphrey Chetham's bequest, and the two libraries certainly existed side by side for some years.

The Rev. John Prestwich died shortly before the month of August, 1679, leaving two infant nieces, Arabella and Penelope

¹ *Hist. of Chantries* (Chet. Soc., vol. lix. p. 50).

² James Lancashire was boroughreeve in 1656, and collected the rate. (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 214.)

³ After this date the Chapel seems for some time to have been considered as belonging to the town. In the *Common-place Book* of John Hyde (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. pp. 39-40), whom Mr. Bailey conjectures was the minister of Salford Chapel towards the end of the seventeenth century, is the following extract from the *MS.* of Hollinworth's *Mancuniensis*, which is not given in Willis's edition of 1839: "This Chappel came at last to one Hen. Pendleton (by descent) who sold or gave it to y^e towne of Manchester." "'Tis now an English Library." William Byrom of Manchester, by his will, dated November 30, 1665, requested that his body might be "interred within the towns chappel commonly called Pendleton chappel." He was buried on December 24, 1666. (*Remains of John Byrom*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 34 of Appendix, Chet. Soc., vol. xlv.)

Prestwich, daughters of his deceased brother, Sir Thomas Prestwich, his sole co-heirs at law and next of kin. It seems to have been assumed at first that he died intestate, and in the month of August in the same year, letters of administration *ab intestato*, of his goods, chattels, rights, and credits, were committed during the minority of his nieces, by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to their mother, Dame Mary Prestwich. But, in fact, he had left a will, which was subsequently propounded for probate by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls, and on July 6, 1680, Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt, LL.D., sitting as surrogate for Sir Leoline Jenkins, Dean of Arches, pronounced in favour of the will, revoking the letters of administration, *ab intestato*, and committing the administration with the will annexed to Dame Mary Prestwich as mother and guardian of her two infant daughters during their minority.¹ The will is in the following terms :

"In the name of God Amen I John Prestwich &c. to be buried decently not sumptuously allowing neither Kings Staves or Ribbons but only wine and bisquets and a pair of white Gloves to every one invited to my funeral And as concerning my personal and Worldly Estate of goods chatles, &c. Imp^{rs} I give unto the Colledge of All Souls the sōm of one hundred pounds to be layd out upon two silver Basons and Ewers the one of fiftie five pounds price for the constant service of the subwardens Table the other of fourty five pounds price for Service of the other Tables *Item* I give unto the Warden of the same Colledge

¹ It is clear from the will and from the proceedings in the Prerogative Court that Sir Thomas Prestwich had predeceased his brother John, and that the statement in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, 1844, that Sir Thomas Prestwich left *three* daughters, Arabella, Procella and Margaret, is an error. Margaret seems to have been a fictitious personage, invented as the ancestress of a family of Ringrose, in the county of Clare. The will is copied from "Bath," fo. 98, Wills Office, Somerset House, and effectually disposes of Ant. à Wood's statement that John Prestwich died intestate, but the date of the will given by the *soi-disant* Sir John Prestwich in his *Respublica* as 1680 is clearly wrong. No date appears in the will, nor are the names of the executors given, and it would seem to have been intended as a draft, or instructions for a will merely. But it is clear that the testator died before the month of August 1679, the date of the first letters of administration to Lady Prestwich.

a Ring of twenty shillings price and to every of the ffellowes Probationers and Chaplins a Ring of x^s price *Item* to the College of Brasenose I give the sume Three score pounds fourty whereof to be disposed for the publiq use of the College by the Principal and six senior ffellowes and the Remaining twenty to be layd out upon a peice of Plate with my name upon it *Item* I forgive and release all manner of Debts at any time due unto me either from my brother S^r Thomas Prestwich or his son my nephew Moreover I give unto my Brothers Relict Lady the summ of Twenty pounds *Item* I give unto my Cousin Elias Prestwich of Ballcullun neare Lymerick in Ireland¹ the summ of twenty pounds *It*. whereas long agoe I made promise of my Study of Bookes towards the furnishing of a Library in Manchester within the County of Lancaster I do now ratifie and confirme my said promise by giving thereunto not only such Bookes as I then had but such also as I have bought and gathered upp since yet not absolutely all but such as are fitt for a publiq Library that is to say All my folios Quartos and larger Octavos bound up either in Leather Vellum or Parchment As for such as be smaller or but sticht up and nothing fitt for such a Library in the judgment of mine Ex^s It is my desire to have them bestowed upon the Clerkes Choiristers and Servitors according to the discretion of my said Ex^s *Item* Whereas my Cozen Thomas Prestwich of Holme late deccased became indebted to me by bond the summ of fourty pounds I do remitt and forgive the same Debt unto whomsoever it be charged upon And Whereas also my said Cozen Thomas by Indenture of Lease did covenant to pay unto me the Rent of foure pounds per Annum for a House in ffenell street² which foure pounds I have late yearly allowed unto his

¹ Elias Prestwich was the son of the cousin Thomas Prestwich, afterwards mentioned, and the ancestor of the gentleman who styled himself Sir John Prestwich, Baronet, the editor of the *Respublica*, which he purports to have copied from *MSS.* of the Rev. John Prestwich, Fellow of All Souls.

² In the list of Protestors of 1641-2, among the "inhabitants of Toad Lane with some of Fennel St. Millgate and thereabouts," is *Edward* Prestwich (No. 468), which it has been suggested should be *Edmund* Prestwich, innkeeper, who died in 1644. (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 168.)

son John for his better education It is my Will that the same allowance be continued unto him during his Natural life More-over whereas my said Cozen Thomas by another Indenture of Lease did covenant to pay unto me the rent of Three pounds ten shillings per annum for a House in the Deanes gate it is my will that the said Three pounds ten shillings be remitted to his children during the whole Terme of yeares in the said Lease specified whereof Nine are yet to come *Item* I do give unto my Cousins Elizabeth Byram and Penelope Hey Sisters to my Cozen John Byram of Salford lately deceased¹ to each of them I give the summe of five pounds *Item* I give to my Cozen Margaret Ashton daughter to my Uncle Thomas Prestwich the summ of three pounds *Item* I give unto hir brother my Cozen Edward Prestwich living in Brook Street by London near Ratliffe Cross a Ring of xx^s price *Item* I give the like to my Cozen Rowland Dee Merchant living in London at the Stocks Markett² *Item* I give unto my much hon^d and very kind friend Mr^s Anne Mosley of the Hough End near Manchester an Elizabeth xxii^s piece of gold *Item* I give unto Richard Crowther of Manchester³ for

¹ In the Byrom Pedigree, printed for the Chetbam Society, by Canon Raines (Appendix to *Remains of John Byrom*, vol. ii. pt. ii.), it is stated that Adam Byrom of Salford, the father of John Byrom of Salford, Elizabeth Byrom, and Penelope Hey, married Ellen, daughter of Edmund Prestwich and sister of Sir Thomas Prestwich, Bart.; this would make Elizabeth, Penelope and John, nieces and nephew of the Rev. John Prestwich, instead of "cousins," as he calls them. It is probable that Adam Byrom's wife was a daughter of Edmund Prestwich, the grandfather of Sir Thomas. (See his will, and note by Mr. Piccope, *Wills and Inventories*, 3rd portion, Chet. Soc., vol. liv. pp. 103-5.) Mr. Piccope, however, gives to Edmund Prestwich two daughters named Ellen, — Ellen, wife of John Byrom, and Ellen, wife of Leonard Ashall or Ashawe,—but Leonard Ashall's wife was named *Margaret*. (See Ashowe Pedigree in *St. George's Visitation*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxii. p. 6.)

² Rowland Dee was a son of Arthur Dee, and a grandson of Dr. John Dee, the Warden of Manchester (1595 to 1608). Arthur Dee married Isabel or Isabella, daughter of Edmund Prestwich of Hulme (grandfather of the Rev. John Prestwich). (See Mr. J. E. Bailey's notes on Dr. Dee's Diary in *Local Gleanings*, 1879-80, pp. 215-219.)

³ Richard Crowder took the Protestation, among those in "Deanes-gate and Hulme" (No. 726), and Richard Crowther was Churchwarden in 1671, and Junior Constable in 1673.

his true and faithfull Service towards me the summ of five pounds requesting him to be assistant to my Exe^{rs} as well in calling in such Debts as he knows to be due unto me as also in the distributing such legacies as concern my friends in the Country."

It would seem from the original gift of Prestwich in his lifetime, and from the steps taken to repair and fit up the Jesus Chapel, that his Library was intended to be placed in the Church with the "godly English books" of Humphrey Chetham, and that the Warden and Fellows would be the natural custodians of the gift. Yet the Governors of Humphrey Chetham's College and Library seem to have assumed, and to have been allowed to act as trustees of the bequest, and the only subsequent records of the Library are those contained in the books of the Governors.

At a meeting of the Governors of the College and Library, held on October 4, 1680, it was resolved :

"That Dr Stratford, Mr Francis Mosley,¹ Mr Tilsley, doe take care about the Books w^{ch} Mr Jō Prestwich has left to the Library, how and in what manner the said books shalbe disposed of to the advantage of the Librarie, and the remembrance of the said Jō Prestwich. *Nemine Contradicente.*"

There is no record in the Minutes of the Governors' meetings as to what decision was arrived at about the books by Dr. Stratford and Messrs. Mosley and Tilsley, but we may assume that the conclusion was that they should be sold, and the money applied for the benefit of the library, for at a meeting of the Governors on April 20, 1685, it was agreed that there should be another meeting on April 30, "And that then they doe alsoe examine what hath been received for Mr Prestwichs Library, and enquire after the remainder, and where the Catalogue is." In the Minutes of the meeting of April 30, the following appears :

"At the same tyme wee examined what had beene received of

¹ Dr. Stratford was Warden, and Francis Mosley a Fellow, of the Collegiate Church, and were both Governors of the College and Library. For Tilsley, see *post*.

Mr Prestwichs library, and it appears there hath beene received in moneys to witt

" 4 May 1681 by Dr Stratford	10 ^{li}
" 12 May 1682 by Mr Peter Birch	40 ^{li}
	50 ^{li}

" And that the remaind^r of the Books of Mr Prestwichs library are for anything we know in the hands of Mr Peter Birch and the catalogue of the same in the custody of Dr Stratford."¹

The subject does not seem to have been brought up again at the meetings of the Governors, but the books, or the proceeds arising from their sale, were received by them before 1693. Early in that year Thomas Pendleton, the Librarian of the Chetham Library, died, and the Rev. Nathaniel Banne² was appointed to succeed him, and the following is an account of the books, &c., delivered into his charge :

" May y^e 4 1693 Recd. into y^e Charge of Mr Banne Library Keep^r these books following (viz.) 2281 ffol^s 1262 q^{rs} and 8^s in all 3543 with two globes three mapps one large pap^r ffol^o Booke with clasps one less paper ffol^r Booke a tin ruling pen Seventeene doz of new cheins a large Snake skin *besides 12 old useless Bookes rem^r of Mr Prestwich Library* a Geneogicall roole A speaking Trump^t A microscope A tellescope A prism a p^r of looking glasses a multiplying glass a square table two back

¹ Peter Birch, afterwards D.D., prebend of Westminster (see Wood's *Athena*, vol. iv. p. 659), was at Oxford at this time, and the Governors seem to have asked him to take charge of Prestwich's library, which would be at All Souls, and to dispose of part of it to the best advantage. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the 10^l. that Warden Stratford had received was the proceeds of the sale of some of the books given by Prestwich in his lifetime to the Church. The will implies that the library left at his death was to be put with the books he had given in his lifetime, and the fact that Stratford and Mosley (one the warden and the other a fellow of the Church) were two of the three governors appointed to deal with the books, seems to imply that there had been some agreement to the effect that the Warden and Fellows, and the trustees of the Jesus Chapel, should hand over to the Chetham Library such of the books as were not suitable for a Church Library.

² Afterwards Rector of St. Ann's, Manchester.

stoole And twenty eight stooles as witness my hand y^e day and y^r above written — Received these into my Charge, Nath: Banne Junr.”¹

In the following year the Governors began to keep a book containing a list of the benefactions to the library, with the title, “Catalogue of Benefactors to M^r Cheethams Library 1694,” and the first entry is as follows :

“Impr^s in Books to y^e value of 50^{li} & upwards by y^e reverend M^r John Prestwich Fellow of All-Souls in Oxford.”²

It has hitherto been supposed that the Rev. John Prestwich’s library completely disappeared, but it seems most probable from these entries that the non-theological part of it was absorbed into the Chetham Library, where the books would doubtless be in more fitting company than in the Collegiate Church with the “godly English books” bought with Chetham’s bequest, and that the proceeds of the portion which were sold were applied to the benefit of the same library.

In the years 1681, 1705, 1749, and 1804, new trustees were appointed,³ and “the Jesus Chapel and the Library therein” were conveyed to them in trust. The trustees appointed in 1804 were Sir Oswald Mosley of Rolleston, Bart., the Right Honorable the Lord Ducie of Strangeways, Henry Atherton of Lincoln’s Inn, Esq., John Bradshaw of Darcy Lever, Esq., Edward Greaves of Culcheth, Esq., and John Dickanson of Leighton Buzzard, Esq. In or about the year 1829, Miss Eleonora Atherton, elder daughter

¹ This extract from the Books of the Governors is given in the *Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. pp. 225-6, by Mr. Hanby, the present governor of the Hospital, and following it is another extract giving the number of books, &c., received into the charge of the Rev. James Leicester, who succeeded Nathaniel Banne as Library Keeper, from which it appears that the library had increased by 910 volumes in the 19 years which had intervened, and the “12 old useless books y^e remainder of M^r Prestwichs Library” again appear.

² *Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. p. 185. The “Benefactors Book” was not commenced until about twelve years after Prestwich’s books had been received, which may account for their precise value not being given.

³ See *Hist. of Chantryes*, vol. i. (Chet. Soc., vol. lix.) pp. 51-2, where the several lists of trustees are given.

and co-heiress of Henry Atherton, gave the then Warden and Fellows permission to use the Jesus Chapel as a registry,¹ and about the same time the remainder of the library, *i.e.*, the books bought with Humphrey Chetham's bequest were finally dispersed.

THE CHURCH LIBRARIES OF MANCHESTER, BOLTON,
TURTON, WALMSLEY, AND GORTON, FOUNDED
BY HUMPHREY CHETHAM.

Besides the foundation of the Library and College at Manchester to which his name is specifically attached, Humphrey Chetham, by his will, dated December 16, 1651, made provision for the establishment of five other libraries of "godly English books."

The following are the terms of the bequest :

"Also I do hereby give and bequeath the sum of two hundred

¹ The Chapel is now more familiarly known as the Byrom Chapel, from having been the burial place of the Byroms for many years. Hibbert-Ware, *Foundations of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 312, after speaking of the Jesus Chapel being repaired and converted into an English library, goes on to say, "At a subsequent period it became the property of the Byroms of Kersal, and has descended to the present owner, who, in 1829, very obligingly granted to the Churchwardens of Manchester her permission for it to be used as a registry for transacting parochial business." The Chapel certainly never became the property of the Byroms as here stated, though they seem to have claimed it, and had probably a right of burial there. Mr. Croston (*The Ancient Rectorial and Parish Church of Manchester*, 1879, p. 12), says, "The Chapel was for several generations the burial place of the Byroms; from that circumstance it was commonly known as the Byrom Chapel, and was in fact claimed as their property. In 1829 Miss Eleonora Byrom of Kersal gave to the Churchwardens permission to use the Chapel as a registry for the transaction of the business of the parish." But Canon Raines, in his *Byrom Pedigrees, with Illustrative Notes*, printed at the end of the *Remains of John Byrom* (Chet. Soc., vol. xlv.), makes no claim to the Chapel on behalf of the Byrom family, though in the Pedigree of the Byroms of Manchester he states that as early as 1733 Joseph Byrom was buried in the Byrom Chapel. In his *History of the Chantry* (Chet. Soc., vol. lix.), he gives the dates of the several deeds of conveyance of the Jesus Chapel and the Library therein contained, with the names of the trustees (pp. 51-2), from the *Kersall Cell Evidences*, and he could hardly have failed to notice the passing of the Chapel to the Byrom family, if such had been the case. All he says on the point is (p. 52), "and from having been the burial place of the Byrom family for more than two centuries, Jesus Chapel is now commonly called the Byrom Chapel."

pounds to be bestowed by my Executors in Godly English Books, such as Calvin's, Preston's, and Perkin's works; comments and annotations of the Bible or some parts thereof; or such other books as the said Richard Johnson, John Tildesley and Mr. Hollingworth¹ or any of them shall think most proper for the edification of the common people; to be by the discretion of my said Executors, chained upon desks or to be fixed to the pillars or in other convenient places in the Parish Churches of Manchester and Boulton in the Moors, and in the Chapels of Turton, Walmesley, and Gorton, in the said County of Lancaster, within one year next after my decease."

Humphrey Chetham died on September 20, 1653,² and his will

¹ Richard Johnson was the "loving friend" of Humphrey Chetham, and "ancient acquaintance" of Dr. Worthington. (See note on him in *Worthington's Diary*, vol. ii. pt. i. Chet. Soc., vol. xxxvi. pp. 238-9.) He was appointed a feoffee of the Hospital and Library at the feoffees' first meeting after Chetham's death. He was Preacher, and afterwards Master of the Temple. Besides buying the books for the Church Libraries, he also expended the £1000 left by Humphrey Chetham for books for the great library, and at the meeting of the Chetham feoffees on August 2, 1657, it was agreed that he should have the sum of fifteen pounds for his "pains and charges in the buying of the books." He also received the sum of twenty-five pounds and the thanks of the feoffees for his great pains and charges in obtaining the incorporation of the Hospital and Library in 1665. He died in the year 1674.

John Tilsley (so he signed his name in the Minute book of the feoffees) was curate to Mr. Horrocks, and afterwards succeeded him as Vicar of Deane. He was ejected in 1662, and resided in Manchester until his death in 1684. He married a daughter of Ralph, brother of Humphrey Chetham, and was one of the original feoffees of the hospital and library, and attended their meetings regularly until his death. He was an uncompromising Presbyterian, and the bigoted way in which he went about the selection of the books for the Church libraries is shewn by the letter on pp. 22-3. (See Memoir of him by Mr. J. E. Bailey, *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, Leigh, 1884.)

Richard Hollinworth was the well-known author of *Mancuniensis* and other works. A copy of *Augustini Opera*, 16 vols. 8vo. (Juntæ. Lugd., 1563), each volume containing his autograph, is in the Astley Church Library, and a copy of Usher's *Body of Divinity*, fo. 1647, also with his autograph, is in the Sacred Trinity (Salford) Church Library, now at the Salford Reference Library, Peel Park.

² In the Collegiate Church Register, as cited by Hibbert-Ware (*Foundations of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 342), Humphrey Chetham is stated to have died September 20, and to have been buried at the Collegiate Church, October 12, 1653. And in the

was proved by George Chetham and Edward Chetham, the executors named therein.¹

Though it was the testator's wish that the books should be provided within one year after his decease, nearly thirteen months were allowed to pass before anything was done in the matter, but at a meeting of the feoffees, held on October 18, 1654, at which there were present Mr. Holland, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Radclyffe, Mr. Jo. Lightbowne, Mr. Booth, Mr. Wrigley, Mr. Nich. Mosley, Mr. Hollinworth, Mr. Raphe Worsley, Mr. James Lightbowne, and Tho. Mynshull, held at Mr. Greene's house² in Manchester :

"It was thought fytt and agreed that the two hundred pounds given by Mr. Humfrey Cheetham for the buying of godly English bookes to be placed in Manchester and Bolton Churches, and the Chappells of Gorton, Turton and Walmesley be thus devyded, ffor Manchester seaventie pounds, for gorton thirtie pounds, for Boulton ffyfty pounds, for Turton thirtie pounds, for Walmesley twentie pounds."

Of the three persons chosen to select the books, Johnson, as preacher at the Temple, would spend most of his time in London, and his share in the matter seems to have been that of buying

feoffees' minute book, under date December 6, 1653, it is stated that "Humphrey Chetham dyed on the twentieth day of September last past." In the *Foundations* (vol. iii. p. 168), however, 12 October is given as the date of his death, and this is followed by Mr. Edwards, in his *Memoirs of Libraries*, vol. i. p. 634, and by Mr. Bailey (*Manchester Literary Club Papers*, 1878, p. 176, and *Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. p. 183). In his Funeral Certificate (Record Society, vol. vi. p. 200), he is said to have died on the (*sic*) of August, 1653, and to have been interred at Manchester, ii Octb. 1653. (iii. is perhaps an error for 11. The procession would leave Clayton, where he died, late at night on the 11th, and the service would not be finished until the morning of the 12th, when the entry in the Register would be made). In the editor's note to the Funeral Certificate, is a reference to Booker's *History of Blackley*, in which the page and the date are wrongly cited.

¹ Nephews of the testator. (See as to George Chetham, *Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. pp. 116, 126-7, 218.)

² Mr. Greene was a vintner in Manchester (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 108). Newcome frequently mentions him in his *Diary*. Many of the earlier meetings of the Chetham feoffees were held at his house.

the books, and Hollinworth and Tilsley divided between them the work of selecting the books for the several libraries, Hollinworth selecting those for Manchester and Gorton, and Tilsley those for Bolton, Turton, and Walmsley. The division of the two hundred pounds, giving fifty pounds to Bolton, thirty to Turton, and twenty to Walmsley, did not give satisfaction to Tilsley and the people of Bolton, as appears from the following letter, which also shows the narrow and bigoted spirit displayed by Tilsley in the selection of the books. The letter is addressed "ffor ye Reverend my much honor'd B^r. Mr. Hollinworth minister of ye Gospell at Manchester These at his house in ye Milngate, Manchester," and is as follows:

"Reverend Sir

Yrs of March ult. I received Wherein you call for a Catalogue of Books for Bolton, Turton, Walmsley. Truly Sr. if the proportion must stand after 50^{li} only to ye parish Church and 50^{li} to ye two Chapels, I have little stomach to meddle at all in the business: 80^{li} would lay a foundation for a prettie [Stock?] at Bolton: And if I dye without sonne I should be willing to add to it at my deccase wth many other such like Occasions w^{ch} might come to amount to somewhat. I spoke to Mr. Norris and Mr. Okey on the matter, who said that they weere meere passiv in the case, and are very sollicitous for an alteration; they say moreover, that they never heard of lesse than 60^{li} for Bolton, and that the executors, not feoffees weere to dispose,¹ and that they seemd inclinable to have more at Bolton, and were not tenacious for ye chappels. We desire to have the benefit of the yearly meeting on Easter Monday ere the bookes be bought or the proportion fixed p'emptorily, to see if it may be altered to our minde. I have sent a catalogue inclosed of books enough for

¹ Mr. Norris and Mr. Okey were feoffees of the Hospital and Library, both residing at Bolton. The division of the two hundred pounds was made at a meeting of the feoffees, at which the executors were not present, though the bequest in the will says that the executors were to bestow the books. All the alter proceedings in relation to the books were settled at the meetings of the feoffees, at which the executors were sometimes present, and sometimes not.

twice soe much moneys as is to be bestowed. Mr. Johnson may take such as hee thinkes meete: I spoke with some chiefe of Bolton, whoe desire to have no erroneous Authors Or that have any tincture thereof, though mixed wth never so much other good matter for feare of infection: Particularly by all meanes they would Not have One Independent writer in all the number, by any means how excellent soever for feare of any of there falling in love wth the way for the mans sake. This makes I have purposely omitted many excellent authors *e.g.* Tho. Goodwine, Mr. Burroughs, Greenhil, Caryl, Bridge, ... Shepheard. As alsoe upon the other accompt Dr. Jerem. Taylor, Hammond, Chillingworth, Baxter. Noe more till I see you, but my and my wifes respects & soe wth many thankes for your last paynes I com'end you in your present condition wth yours to Our rich great good god and Rest

“Yor meanest & unworthiest

“Deane Ch: Apr. 5, 1655.”

“Br JO: TILSLEY.¹

This letter is endorsed:

“Mr Tilsley about books for Boulton.” Also, “And his p'mis of Books when hee dyes w^{ch} I believ wilbe no more than this letter.”²

The bookcases which were to contain the books were made sometime during the year 1655, as the two and part of the third which remain, all bear that date.

¹ This letter is mentioned in the Chetham minute book as one of the “documents, &c., belonging to the Hospital and Library in the keeping of the Treasurer (Thomas Mynshull),” in 1679, and is still preserved in the Chetham Library. (Scrap Book *MS.* Letters.)

² The endorsement about the “promise of Books when hee dyes” is in the handwriting of Richard Johnson, and his “belief” was verified. Tilsley's will (*Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. iii. p. 169), contains no mention of books, though he died “without sonne.” His three sons all died young. His library, however, seems to have been formed in the same spirit as the letter given above. Henry Newcome, in his *Autobiography* (p. 258), says, under the date January 29, 1684, “I went to Mrs. Partington's, and was there till six at night, going over Mr. Tilsley's books. And I was fond of it (as I use to be of such little things before they come) and it was very just I should find very little in it when over; but well wearied I was. That was most that I got for my fondness.”

In the year 1656 Johnson was imprisoned as a suspected royalist, and in November of that year Hollinworth died. On May 21, 1657, at a meeting of feoffees of the Hospital and Library, at which the executors were present, the following minute was made :

"It was ordered that the Chappells and Boulton to w^{ch} the sev'all bookes are to be given ; the ministers & ye well affected ¹ thereoff are to be desyred to give to the executors a note of such bookes as they desire to be bought and that within one month That is to say to Boulto 50^{li}, to Turton 30^{li}, to Walmsley 20^{li}, to Gorton 30^{li}, to Manchester the some of 70^{li}." ²

Richard Johnson had up to the end of July, 1657, expended £120 of the £200 in books, and though a month was given in the last extracted minute as the time in which the several lists were to be prepared, yet over thirteen months elapsed before anything further was done. On June 28, 1658, the library for Gorton Chapel was completed and a discharge obtained for the same.³ On June 29, 1659, at a meeting of the feoffees at which the executors were present it was agreed :

"That ffor the ffixing of the Books there bee allowed for and towards the shelveing and chaining the s^d Books, in Boulto church, in Turton, in Walmsley Chappels, in Manchester church & gorton chappell for ev'ry twentie pounds worth of Books (their carriedg and posting deducted) the some of Thirtie shillings and in case the s^d desks shall amount above the afores^d p'portion and some that then the respective places shall pay & allow the ou'rsome for the s^d desks, or have soe many the fewer books as the s^d desks shall soe amount unto."

On July 28, 1659, the libraries for Turton and Walmsley were

¹ The words "and ye well affected" seem to have been inserted afterwards.

² The fact that the amounts to the different places are again given seems to imply that Tilsley's letter had been considered, and that the feoffees and executors had determined to make no change in the apportionment.

³ The Gorton library was practically completed on this date, there were, however, some small additions made in 1666, which are noticed at the end of the discharge, for which see *post*, GORTON CHAPEL.

completed and delivered into the hands of Mr. George Chetham. The "note" or lists of the books for Manchester and Bolton churches were still incomplete, and at the general meeting of the feoffees on Easter Monday (April 23), 1660, at which the executors were not present, the following minute was agreed to :

"At w'ch tyme it was agreed that those books for Manchester and Boulton that are not yet pr'vyded, That Mr. Heyricke Mr. Newcom & Mr. Wickins¹ be pleased to give a Cattalogue of such books as must bee for Manchester, And that Mr. Tilsley doe please pr'cure a Cattalogue of such Books as are for Boulton, And that forthw'th the Executors be desyred that the s^d Books bee pr'yded accordingly at or before the 29th day of Sept. next according to their sev'rall pr'portions as formerly by formal order doth app'r."

This minute had the effect desired so far as Manchester was concerned, though instead of five months from the date of the meeting, it was not until towards the end of the year 1662, that Henry Newcome had got so near the completion as the writing of the catalogue, and it was only on January 26, 1665, that the formal discharge was signed and handed over to the Executors.

The whole of the two hundred pounds had now been expended by Johnson, and the remainder of the books he had purchased, which were for Bolton, were in the hands of the feoffees. We have seen from Tilsley's letter of April 5, 1655, what the character of the books were that he and "the chiefe of Bolton" desired, and some of the books that Johnson had sent down from London would not be acceptable to them : accordingly at a meeting of the feoffees held May 27, 1662, when, amongst others, Alexander Norris and John Okey, as well as Johnson, were present, the following minute was agreed to :

¹ Richard Heyrick was the Warden. Henry Newcome succeeded Hollingworth in the ministry of the Collegiate Church ; his *Diary* and *Autobiography* have been published by the Chetham Society (vols. xviii., xxvi., xxvii). John Wickens was the Head Master of Manchester Grammar School at this time. He assisted in the selection of the books for the great library, for which he received a gift of twenty nobles and the thanks of the feoffees.

"That the books shall be bought for Bolton according to their desyre, with the first moneys that comes inn And the books already bought to bee brought into the comon Library, and that these that are already bought, are not the same that they desyred And that Mr. Johnson be satisfyed what he hath payd for books more than he hath received."¹

It was not until the latter part of the year 1666 that the purchasing of the books for Bolton was satisfactorily completed. At a meeting of the Governors² of the Hospital and Library held on October 1, 1666, the following minute was passed :

"That the books be sent to Boulton according to their just p'portiō and as is formerly ordered (according to the list given in by Mr. Tilsley) for soe many as shall make upp their some."

From the wording of this minute it may be inferred that another attempt had been made to increase the sum allotted to Bolton, and at the next meeting of the Governors, held on April 8, 1667, a further effort was made in that direction, which was to some extent successful, as appears by the following minute :

"That Boulton have the some of five pounds in Bookes above their due p'portiō sent when Mr. Chetham sends for them. And this 5^{li} was granted at the desyre of James Chetham Esq."³

Then follows :

"That Mr. James Illingworth have 5^{li} and thanks for his great paines in placing the books and wryting them in a book as they are placed."⁴

¹ This latter part of the minute may apply equally to the books for the great library (which Johnson also bought) as to those for the church libraries.

² The Hospital and Library were incorporated by Charter dated November 10, 1665, and the feoffees are henceforth styled governors.

³ James Chetham was the eldest son of George Chetham, the executor of Humphrey Chetham, who died in 1664.

⁴ This James Illingworth seems to be the same person as the Rev. James Illingworth, B.D., fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, up to 1662, when he was forced to leave, and came to reside in Manchester. He is very frequently referred to in Newcome's *Diary* and also in his *Autobiography*. Ralph Thoresby, in his *Diary*, refers to him as "the learned and ingenious Mr. James Illingworth, the worthy president of Emanuel College, Cambridge." In 1684 the thanks of the Governors of the

On April 15, 1668, the books were placed in Bolton Church, so finishing a work which, instead of being completed in one year after the testators death, as he wished, had taken very near fifteen years to accomplish.

MANCHESTER CHURCH LIBRARY.

Before Hollinworth died in 1656 it seems probable that he had made out a list of the books for Manchester, as only the Chapels and Bolton are mentioned in the minute of May 21, 1657, though it would seem from the minute of April 23, 1660, that the list was incomplete, and Heyrick, Newcome, and Wickens were asked to complete it. Heyrick was entirely occupied in his efforts to retain his wardenship,¹ Wickens does not seem to have assisted, and the duty devolved entirely upon Newcome.

In his *Diary*² are several entries relating to the business, which seems to have sorely exercised his mind before it was completed. On October 30, 1661, he writes :

"I was somew^t troubled y^t y^e English library³ was still put off, but I hope it will yet be done in due time . . . I took some little viewe of the bookes in y^e catalogue for the English library, and cast up the summe as well as I could."

The next day, October 31, he says :

"I went to y^e library about y^e English bookes, & wee resolved upon a way & put them into some faire readynes."

On November 28, he mentions "y^e English books," and "borrowed Mr. Gataker." On December 3, he went out about the English books, and on the ninth of the same month he was at the College about the English books. On the next day he writes :

Chetham Hospital and Library were given to Mr. James Illingworth, B.D., "for the five pictures given by him to the Hospital and Library, viz. : Luther, Bradford, Nowel, Whittaker, and Boulton." These are now in the Reading Room.

¹ Dr. Edward Wolley had actually obtained a patent as Warden. (*Manchester Guardian, Notes and Queries*, October 9, 1876.)

² Chet. Soc., vol. xviii.

³ The Church Library, distinguished from "The great Library."

"And in y^e afternoone was . . . at y^e library wth Mr. Holbrooke¹ about y^e English bookes . . . I went after supp: to Mr. Minshull's² about y^e English bookes w^{ch} I hope will be set up to-morrow."

The next day, on which he hoped the books would be set up, he has the following entry :

"After I went to set up the bookes in y^e English library, and was crossed bec : my minde was so foolish to be set on such a th : as to be y^e cheife doer in setinge up y^e bookes. In y^t wee came just at 3 w^{ch} was service time, and besides w^{ch} wee could not bring the th : to perfection this night as wee desired."

On December 12, he was again employed about finishing the fixing of the books, and on December 18, he went forth to put a book into the English library. On January 1, 1662, he writes :

"After dinner Mr. Minshul sent for me, and we perfected our accounts about y^e English library."

On January 27 :

"I allso perfected y^e busynes in y^e English library."

March 11 :

"I did after dinner take order about y^e chaininge of y^e rest of y^e bookes for y^e English library."

March 21 :

"I went about 5 & did up y^e rest of y^e bookes in y^e English library."

An interval of some months passed before Newcome again mentions his labours in the matter of the English library, during which time he was much concerned as to his future course of life, but on September 13, he writes :

"After family duty I went to y^e library & studdyed on Ps. cxxiii. I did some little about it as I could y^s day."

On September 26, he

¹ The Rev. Richard Holbrooke of Salford, whom Newcome frequently mentions in his *Diary*.

² Thomas Mynshull was an apothecary in Manchester. He was Treasurer of the Hospital and Library at this time. See Note on him at the end of *The Autobiography of Mr. Langley of Prestwich*. (*Chetham Miscellanies*, Chet. Soc., vol. ciii.)

"Went to y^e library. Did little there."

And on October 2,

"After dinner I spent my time in veiwinge y^e English bookes in y^e library and in writeinge over the catalogue of y^m."

On October 9, he wrote :

"I did write y^e titles of y^e bookes bound in parchm^t this day."¹

On October 24 :

"In y^e afternoone I was sent for to y^e library but did noth : and so was taken off by company."

Nothing further is to be found in the *Diary* relating particularly to the English Library, and though Newcome frequently records visits to "the library," the expression refers as well to the College as to the Church library. It was not until January 26, 1665, that the formal discharge was signed and handed over to the Executors. The following is a copy :²

"TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE whom theis presents may come unto Wee whose names are subscribed beinge the Ministers Constables Churchwardens and others the inhabitants of and in Manchester in the Countie of Lancaster and beinge within or belonginge to the Parish Church of Manchester aforesaid send Greetinge WHEREAS Humphrey Chetham late of Clayton in the aforesaid Countie of Lancaster Esquire Did in and by his last will and testament in writeinge beareinge date the sixteenth day of Decembre which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand five hundred ffiftie and one (Amongst other matters and thinges therein contained and comprysed) Give and bequeath the sum'e of Twoe hundred pounds to bee bestowed by his Executors in his said will nominated in Godly English Bookes such as Calvins Prestons and Perkins works Comments or Annotations upon the Bible or some parts thereof or such other Bookes as Richard Johnson John Tyldsley and Richard Hollinworth Clerkes in the said will named or anie of them should thinke most proper for the Edificac'on of the com'on people by the Discrec'on

¹ Newcome had perhaps undertaken to catalogue both the Prestwich and the Chetham libraries, and these books in parchment may have been some of those sent by Prestwich. None of the Chetham books were, so far as I know, bound in parchment.

² Taken from the original now among the archives of the Hospital.

of his said Executors Chayned upon Deskes or to bee fixxed to the Pillars or other convenient places in the Parish Churches of Manchester and Boulton in the Moores in the said countie of Lancaster And in the chappells of Turton Walmisley and Gorton in the aforesaid Countie of Lancaster within a certaine tyme in the said will menc'oned after his decease And the said Humfrey Chetham constituted ordained and made his Nephews George Chetham Esquire and Edward Chetham Gentleman Executors of his last will and Testament And some yeares afterwards departed this life AND WHEREAS since the death of the said Humfrey Chetham Itt was thought fitt ordered agreed and assented unto by the aforesaid Executors and by the greater number of the ffeoffees of the said Humfrey Chetham Nominated in his said last will for and concerneinge the pious and charitable uses Given left and bequeathed by the said Humfrey Chetham in and by his said last will and testament That the sum of Seaventie Pounds is allotted and designed to and for the Parish Church of Manchester aforesaid for and as their parte share and proporcion of the said sum'e of Twoe hundred pounds for the by-inge of Bookes for the parish church of Manchester aforesaid Now KNOW YEE That wee the aforesaid ministers' churchwardens constables and other inhabitants of and in Manchester aforesaid whose names are subscribed as aforesaid doe consent and agree unto the premisses And doe further by theis presents Acknowledge and Confesse that wee have received and had att or before the sealeinge and deliverie of theis presents of and from the said George Chetham and Edward Chetham Executors aforesaid to and for the use aforesaid and to bee fixt in some convenient place or places of the said Parish Church Accordinge to the same will All and everie the Bookes (The which with the prices thereof and the charges of the fixeinge thereof as aforesaid are contained in a Schedule unto these presents annexed And doe amount unto the sume of Seaventy five pounds foure shillings and five pence As will appeare by a survey and perusall of the same Schedule AND wee doe approve Allow and Accept thereof in lieu and full and absolute satisfacc'on and discharge of and for the parte and share of the said sum'e of twoe hundred pounds belongeinge to the parish Church of Manchester aforesaid And wee declare that the said bookes are such as wee desire And the which were Ellected and Chosen or approved and allowed of by the said Richard Johnson John Tyldsley and Richard Hollinworth or some of

them Accordinge to the said last will IN TESTIMONY whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands and seales the Twentie sixth day of Jan'y In the yeare of our Lord God Accordinge to the computation of the Church of England One thousand six hundred sixtie and ffive.

RICHARD HEYRICKE

FRANCIS WORTHINGTON

JA : JACKSON

R. BRADSHAW

Ministers

SAMUELL HARMAR

SAMUEL DICKANSON

JON. BROXUP

JOHN HOLBROOKE

Inhabitants."¹

Constables

JOSEPH WERDEN

EDW : BYROM

Churchwardens

¹ Heyricke was of course the Warden. None of the fellows signed the discharge, but between the signatures of Heyricke and Jackson is a vacant space, no doubt intended for their signatures.

"James Jackson was Chaplain of the Collegiate Church. He was ordained on July 5, 1655, at Chorlton Chapel, by the Manchester Classis, and although he held sectarian views, he afterwards renounced them, and conformed to the English Church. He was elected Chaplain of the College about the year 166 (*sic*). On March 12, 1665, the Bishop of Chester declared the place of Mr. James Jackson, one of the Chaplains, void on the ground that the declaration was made in the Consistory Court of Chester, and not in the Chapter House of Manchester, and they sent two members of their body to the Bishop to explain and defend their privilege; they met with a courteous reception, and recorded that Mr. James Jackson's place appearing to be void, the Chapter proceeded to elect his successor. The cause of Mr. Jackson's deprivation is not stated in the register, but it had at least some reference to Nonconformity. He continued the minister at one of the poor chapels in the parish. On Oct. 5, 1668, Mr. James Jackson, B.A., preached a sermon in the Parish Church of Prestwich, of which I have an *MS.* outline." (Raines's *Lanc. MSS.* 43, p. 73.)

Mr. Jackson was ordained to Chorlton Chapel in 1655, and Mr. Booker (*History of Didsbury and Chorlton Chapels*, Chet. Soc., vol. xlii. p. 60), inclines to the belief that he was also minister at Didsbury from 1661. There was little or no endowment to either place, and Mr. Booker (*ibid.* pp. 304-6) gives some account of Jackson's troubles about his salary at Chorlton in 1657-8. Canon Raines does not give the year in which he was elected Chaplain, but Henry Newcome in his *Diary* frequently mentions a Mr. Jackson as preaching on both Sundays and week-days at the Collegiate Church, from September, 1662, and it may have been about that time that he was elected. There was a Rev. Mr. Jackson who preached in 1673 at Didsbury.

Samuel Dickanson is incorrectly called James Diconson in Mr. Harland's list of Boroughreeves and Constables (Chet. Soc., vol. lxiii. p. 173). He was churchwarden in

The Schedule menc'oned in the deed whereunto this is Annexed :¹

1671, and boroughreeve in 1679. He was one of the new trustees of the Jesus Chapel and Library, appointed in 1681.

John Holbroocke was Boroughreeve in 1672. "John Holbrooke" is the first name appended to the second letter inviting Newcome to Manchester in 1656, and Newcome records the burial on July 7, 1683, of "Mr. John Holbrooke (apothecary)."

Joseph Werden was one of the persons who witnessed the deposit of the Bolton Church Library in Bolton Church in 1668, and is mentioned as dying between October 14, 1677, and April 11, 1678 (Chet. Soc., vol. lxiii. p. 193). Joseph Werden, "gentleman," rented the College from the parliamentary sequestrators before it was purchased by Humphrey Chetham for the Hospital and Library. (*Lib. Association Transactions*, Manchester Meeting, p. 14.)

For Edward Byrom see p. 36 of Appendix to *Remains of John Byrom* (Chet. Soc., vol. xlv.), but Canon Raines has not there noticed that he was churchwarden of the Parish Church. He is put as Edward *Byron* in Mr. Harland's list of boroughreeves and constables. Roger Barlow, the other churchwarden, did not sign the discharge.

Francis Worthington was a brother of Dr. John Worthington, Master of Jesus College. He was a draper in Manchester. (*Worthington's Diary*, vol. i. p. 23.) His name occurs among those who took the Protestation in Manchester in 1641-2. (See *Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 123.)

Richard Bradshaw (No. 942) and Robert Bradshawe (No. 1,201) are among the Manchester protestors.

Samuel Harmar took the Protestation in 1641-2. (See *Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 108.) He was also a feoffee of the Hospital and Library, and one of the new trustees of the Jesus Chapel and Library, appointed in 1681.

John Broxup gave a copy of Speed's *Chronicle* to the Library, and Newcome (*Diary*, p. 64) says, "John Broxup of y^e toune hurt by a fall off his horse" on the occasion of the funeral of "Mistress Mosley of House End." The John Broxsam, No. 275 in the list of the Protestors of Manchester, may be the same person.

¹ Lists of all the books that were placed in the five libraries are written on the first few leaves of the first Minute-Book of the Chetham feoffees. But in the case of Manchester and Gorton I have availed myself of the schedules attached to the discharges, noticing any differences there may be in the two lists. The books are arranged in folios and quartos. The word "fol." is inserted before the first book in the feoffees' list. All the books in this and the other catalogues of the Chetham Libraries marked * are fully described in Mr. French's volume, in which he gives the full title-page of every book then in existence at Turton, and of such of those at Gorton as were not duplicates of those at Turton, with a full description and copious extracts, generally from the dedications or prefaces, and in many cases biographical notices of the authors, and criticisms on the books themselves; these were generally supplied by the late Mr. Crossley. Ninety-four works are so described, and their

Adams Sermons and Com'entary on Peeter							
in 2 vol: att	...	...	...	...	01	18	00
Andrews cattachistical doctor	...	...	...	...	00	08	00
*Annotations Engl: on the Bible 2 vol:	...	...	...	...	02	05	00
Attersol on Numbers and Philemon 2 vol:	...	...	...	...	01	13	00
Augustin of the Cyty of God ¹	...	...	...	...	00	14	00
Bp. Babbingtons Workes	...	...	...	...	00	11	00
Bane [Paul Bayne] on the Ephesians	...	...	...	...	00	10	06
*Beards Theat ^r of Gods Judgements	...	...	...	...	00	06	00
*Barlow [John Bp. of Chester] on Timothy	...	...	...	...	00	07	00
Byfeild [Nicholas] on Col: & Peter 1 vol: ²	...	...	...	...	00	14	00

description fills an entire volume of the publications of the Chetham Society. Considerations of space alone would be sufficient to prevent me from following Mr. French's example; but, apart from this, I cannot see that any useful end would be gained by elaborate descriptions of books which have very little interest now, either literary, theological, or bibliographical. Moreover, nearly all of them will be found fully described under the authors' names in Lowndes, in Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*, and many other equally common books, from which, and from the biographical dictionaries, nothing would be easier than to compile two or three volumes of descriptions. I have, therefore, only inserted notes upon such as are specially interesting for their rarity or for other causes, or where, as is frequently the case, the indication in the catalogue, whether from error or from conciseness, renders the book or the author difficult to identify.

The "godly English books" are almost entirely composed of the dreariest and dimmest Puritan theology. For Manchester not a single non-theological book was purchased. Few great theological names of the past are included, and it is probable that the liberality of the sentiments, and perhaps the magnificent roll of eloquence, of our two greatest ecclesiastical writers, Taylor and Hooker, excluded their works from the list of books of which Perkins and Preston were to be the models. The only books that it surprises us to see among the number are Bishop Andrews' *Pattern of Catachistical Doctrine*, Bishop Montagu's *Acts of the Church*, and Bishop Sanderson's *Sermons*.

¹ *St. Augustine of the Citie of God: with the Comments of Ludovicus Vives. Englished by J. H.[ealey].* London. 1610, 1620. fo.

² Nicolas Byfield was a Puritan divine, born in Warwickshire in 1579. He became a servitor of Exeter College, Oxford, and remained there four years, and without taking a degree was admitted into holy orders, and was soon after invited to be Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Chester. This offer he accepted, and remained there some years. In 1615 he was made Vicar of Isleworth (Anthony à Wood, *Athena Oxon*). Mr. Helsby, in the new edition of Ormerod's *Cheshire*, does not mention Byfield in his list of the Rectors of St. Peter's, Chester, and though he has added to the list as given by Ormerod, it does not seem to be complete.

*Calvins Institut: & on Job & Esa: 3 vol:	...	01	02	06		
Clarks Martyralogie ¹ at	...	...	00	15	00	
Bp. Coopers Workes ² ...	...	...	...	00	18	00

¹ *A Generall Martyrologie, containing a Collection of all the Greatest Persecutions which have Befallen the Church of Christ from the Creation to our Present Times. Whereunto are added the Lives of Sundry Modern Divines. . . . By Sa. Clarke Pastor of Bennet Fink, London,* first appeared in 1651 in folio, and was reprinted in the following year with the addition of the *Lives of 32 English Divines*. In the list of Clarke's works in Lowndes, besides other inaccuracies, the book is so confused with another book of Clarke's as to make the note quite unintelligible. Watt, in his list of Clarke's works, after the two editions above mentioned, gives editions of the *Martyrology* of 1660, 1667, and 1677. The edition of 1677 (of which there is a copy in the Manchester Free Library, as well as of the first edition) has on the title page, "Third edition corrected and enlarged," but this can only refer to the *Lives of the 32 English Divines*, editions of the *Martyrology*, but without these Lives, having been given in the interim. A lengthy notice of the author is given in the *Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. pp. 50-3, and amongst the authorities for the notice is the Memoir accompanying the reprint of Clarke's *Saints Nosegay*, privately printed in 1881, from the original edition of 1642, "by G. T. C[lark], a descendant of Samuel Clarke." At the end of the Memoir is a list of Clarke's works, more exhaustive than is to be found elsewhere, but clearly inaccurate in several points, and though G. T. C. says the list is "compiled from the catalogues of the libraries of the British Museum, Dr. Williams, Sion College, and from the advertisements in some of the books," it would have been much more valuable if the specific authority had been given for each book. The only edition of the *Martyrology* in the British Museum is that of 1651.

² There is no collected edition of the "works" of Bishop Cooper, nor does there appear to be any book of his printed in folio (except his Dictionary). It is probable that by Bishop Cooper's works are meant, *A brief exposition of such chapters of the olde Testament as usually are redde in the church at common praier on the Sondays throughout the year*, London, 1573, 4to, and *Certain sermons wherein is contained the defense of the gospel nowe preached against cavils and false accusations*, London, 1580, 4to. As to the former of these books, Strype, in his *Life of Parker*, says, "There was an endeavour that this book should be had in every parish church; and for the forwarding this, the archbishop (Parker) gave his own testimonial to the treasurer in June this year (1574) concerning the book." Although Bishop Cooper was a staunch Protestant and a strong opponent of the Church of Rome, which probably accounts for the presence of his works here, he drew upon himself some bitter attacks by his *Admonition to the people of England, wherein are answered the slanderous untruths reproachfully uttered by Martin the libeller*, London, 1589, 4to, in confutation of Martin Marprelate. These attacks were the well-known tracts, *Hay any work for the Cooper*, and *Hay any more work for the Cooper*, the latter of which is specially interesting to the members of the Chetham Society, as being the first book printed in Manchester, where, in 1589, the Marprelate press was set up in Newton Lane, though whether any book actually issued

Deodatts Annotaõõns ¹	...	...	...	00	15	00
Downehams Christiā Warfare Guyde to god-						
liness & of Justificaõõn ²	...	...	...	01	15	00
Elton on Rom: and Collos ³ 2 vol:	...	...	...	01	00	00
Eusebius Ecclesiasticall History ³	...	...	...	00	10	00

from this press is doubtful, for while the tract was in course of printing, the press, the printers, and the tract, were discovered and seized. (See *The examination of divers persons about the printing press of Martin Marprelate*, Strype's *Annals*, 1824, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 602.) "One of their chief objects of attack," says D'Israeli (*Calamities and Quarrels of Authors*, 1859, p. 513), "was Cooper, Bishop of Lincoln, a laborious student, but married to a dissolute woman, whom the University of Oxford offered to separate from him; but he said he knew his infirmity, and could not live without his wife, and was tender on the point of divorce. He had a greater misfortune than even this loose woman about him — his *name* could be punned on; and this bishop may be placed among that unlucky class of authors who have fallen victims to their *names*. Shenstone meant more than he expressed when he thanked God that he could not be punned on. Mar-Prelate, besides many cruel hits at Bishop Cooper's wife, was now always 'making the *Coopers hoops to flye off*, and the bishops tubs to leake out.' In *The Protestatyon of Martin Marprelat*, where he tells of two bishops 'who so contended in throwing down elmes as if the wager had bene whether of them should most have impoverished their bishopricks. Yet I blame not *Mar-Elme* so much as Cooper for this fact, because it is no less given him by his *name* to spoil elmes than it is allowed him by the secret judgment of God to mar the Church. A man of *Cooper's* age and occupation, so wel seene in that trade, might easily knowe that tubs made of green timber must needs leak out; and yet I do not so greatly marvel; for he that makes no conscience to be a deceiver in the building of the churche will not stick for his game to be a *deceitfull workman in making of tubbs*' (p. 19). The author of the books against Bishop Cooper is said to have been Job Throckmorton, a learned man affecting raillery and humour to court the mob." [J. Penry, not Job Throckmorton, seems to have been the author of these books.]

¹ *The pious and learned annotations upon the Holy Bible plainly expounding the most difficult places thereof* of John Diodati, the well-known Italian Protestant theologian. Several editions of this translation were given in the seventeenth century; the third edition, printed in 1651, would probably be the one purchased.

² *The Christian Warfare and Guide to godliness* were written by John Downname, and the *Treatise of Justification* by his brother, George Downname. George Downname is the subject of articles in *The Palatine Note Book*, vol. i., where also John Downname is incidentally noticed.

³ The fifth edition of the English translation, by Meredith Hanmer, of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius, appeared in 1650, and to this edition was added the life of the Emperor Constantine, by Eusebius, translated by Wye Saltonstall. The first edition was printed by Vautrollier in 1577.

Featley's Clavis Mystica ¹	...	...	...	00	16	00
Fenners Workes	...	...	...	00	18	00
*Greenehams Workes	...	...	...	00	13	00
Gattakers Sermons	...	...	...	00	10	00
*Gouge's Workes	...	...	...	00	08	00
Halls [Bp. Joseph] paraphrase on the bible	...	...	...	00	13	00
*Harris his Workes	...	...	...	00	09	00
Hierons [Samuel] Workes	...	...	...	00	14	00
*Hildersam on Psal: 51 and John 4 th	...	...	...	00	15	06
Jenkins on Jude	...	...	...	00	10	06
*Jermyn on the Proverbs & Eccl:	...	...	...	00	12	00
*Jewells Apol:	...	...	...	01	00	00
Josephus hystory	...	...	...	00	15	00
Kendalls Workes	...	...	...	00	15	06
*Knocks [Knox] history of Scotland	...	...	...	00	06	00
Lights [Edward Leigh's] body of divinitie	...	...	...	00	12	00
*Luthers discourses	...	...	...	00	09	00
Mornay ²	...	...	...	00	05	00

¹ If the "godly English works" of Daniel Featly or Fairclough can no longer be read with profit, they will—what cannot be said of some of their companions—afford abundance of amusement, being filled with puns, quips, and quaint conceits of all kinds. Though a high Calvinist, he was strongly attached to the Episcopal form of Church government, and was imprisoned and his estates sequestrated by the Parliament in 1643. His most celebrated work was *The dippers dipt or the Anabaptists duck'd and plunged over head and ears at a disputation in Southwark*. 1642, 4to. Milton, whose tractate on Divorce is referred to in it, describes it as an equivocating treatise, and speaks of the author "diving the while with a more deep prelatical malignance against the present state and church government." The *Clavis Mystica* is a collection of sermons. Two others of his books were purchased for Bolton.

² Philip de Mornay, Seigneur du Plessis Marly, justly described by Voltaire as "the greatest and most virtuous man of the Protestant party."

Son exemple instruisait bien mieux que ses discours,
 Les solides vertus furent ses seules amours,
 Avidé des travaux, insensible aux delices
 Il marchait d' un pas ferme au bord des précipices
 Jamais l' air de la cour et son souffle infecté
 N' altera de son cœur l' austère puritié.—*Henriade*, Chant. ix.

The book would be either *The Myserie of Iniquitie: that is to say, The Historie of the Papacie*. . . . Englished by Sampson Leonard. London, 1612. Or, *Four Bookes of the Institutions Use and Doctrine of the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist in*

*Moortons Catholick Appeale & on the mass

in twoe vol:	...	...	...	00	11	06
Mountagues Acts of y ^e Church ¹	...	...	...	00	06	00
Newmans [Samuel] Concordance	...	...	...	01	05	06

the old Church: as likewise how when and by what Degrees the Masse is brought in in place thereof. Translated by R. S. London, 1600. Both these volumes were in the Turton and Walmsley libraries (see description of the *Mysterie of Iniquitie* in Mr. French's volume, p. 40), and cost 10s., and as 5s. is the price marked here it is probable that only one of them was purchased for Manchester. A copy of the *Mysterie of Iniquitie* was purchased for Bolton (now in the Grammar School library there). Many other works of De Mornay were translated into English, but I have noticed only these two as in folio. De Mornay's book on the Eucharist made a prodigious sensation. "Opus præstantissimum," says Scaliger, and he says elsewhere, "and better than any of the books of the professed theologians except those of Calvin and Beza." (Pattison, *Life of Casaubon*, p. 153.) The alleged false quotations of the book formed the subject matter of the celebrated conference at Fontainebleau in 1600, so often misrepresented, but of which so interesting and accurate an account will be found in Mr. Pattison's book. It is strange that no copy of the English translation of either the *Mysterie of Iniquitie* or *The Foure books of the Institution Use and Doctrine of the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist* appears in the catalogue of books in the British Museum, printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland to the year 1640. Yet neither work is of any special rarity.

¹ We are surprised to find the works of Richard Montagu, Bishop of Chichester, a strong Arminian, and the leader of the Romanizing party in the Church of England under Charles I., included in a collection of books, of which Calvin, Perkins, and Preston were to be models, but in fact this book, *The Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ Incarnate*, London, 1624, fo., relates wholly to the Jews and their religion, and is entirely innocent of matters of doctrine. Montagu's writings were favourites of the late Mr. James Crossley (*Worthington's Diary*, vol. ii. p. 30), but there are not many who will agree with the encomium which the learned President of the Chetham Society there pronounces upon him. Mr. Pattison, in his *Life of Casaubon*, p. 422, says, "Montagu was a clever and spirited writer, and was ready to answer anybody on any subject. He undertook to 'answer' Selden's *History of Tithes*. He wrote so well that the High Church party, and Anthony Wood, thought he had demolished Selden, to whom he stood in the relation in which Boyle did to Bentley." His *Analecta Ecclesiasticarum Exercitationum*, consisting of animadversions on the *Annales Ecclesiastici* of Baronius, though not published until 1622, was no doubt the book which he had prepared in 1612, intending to forestall the great Casaubon, who was engaged at the time in writing a book on the same subject. Montagu profiting rather by Casaubon's talk, than from any furtive copy, adapted the plan and many of the particulars of the great scholar's work, but the Archbishop of Canterbury (Abbot) interfered and compelled Montagu to suppress his book, and it was not published until 1622, when Abbot was in disgrace and powerless, and Casaubon had long been dead.

Parr [Elnathan] on the Romans	...	...	00	06	00
*Reinolds Works	...	...	01	00	00
Roberts on the Coven ^{ts} ¹	...	...	00	18	00
Rogers 7 treatisses on Judges and his Naaman :					
3 vol : ²	...	...	00	19	00
Sandersons [Bp. Robert] Sermons	...	...	00	15	00
Sibbs on the 2 ^d Cor :	...	...	00	06	00
Smith [John, Vicar of Clavering, Essex] on					
the Creed ³	...	...	00	10	00
Stock on Mallachy ⁴	...	...	00	06	00

¹ This will be the book of Francis Roberts, *Mysteria et Medulla Bibliorum, Or the mysteries and marrow of the Bible: viz. God's covenants with man in the first Adam before the fall, unfolded and illustrated in positive aphorisms and their explanations.* London, 1657, fo. It is seldom met with.

² The three books, here thrown together as by the same author, really comprise works of two writers of the same surname. The *Seaven Treatises* and the *Commentary upon the whole book of Judges*, London, 1615, fo., are by Richard Rogers, Minister of Wethersfield in Essex, "a zealous, faithful, and profitable labourer in the vineyard of the Lord." (Brook's *Lives of the Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 231.) The *Seaven Treatises* became very popular, and went through at least five editions—the first in 1603, the fifth in 1630. Copies of two editions are now at Gorton. An epitome of it was also printed in 1618, of which a fourth edition appeared in 1629. The *Commentary on Judges*, and the *Seven Treatises*, are both rare. *Naaman the Syrian his disease and cure; discovering lively to the reader the spiritual leprosie of sinne and selfe love: together with the remedies, viz.: selfe denial and faith* (London, 1642, fol.), was the work of Daniel Rogers, a son of Richard Rogers, whom he succeeded, though not immediately, as minister of Wethersfield.

³ Here, in the the margin of the feoffees' list, contained in the Chetham Minute Book, is written, in the handwriting of the Rev. Edmund Lees, the second Chetham sub-librarian under Richard Johnson, "Speed's Chronicle given (I think) by John Broxupp." John Broxupp was one of the inhabitants of the town who signed the discharge for the books. (See pp. 31-2.)

⁴ "A learned and very useful commentary upon the whole prophecy of Malachy. Whereunto is added, An exercitation upon the same prophecy of Malachy by Samuel Torshell." London, 1641, fo. Richard Stock was curate, and afterwards rector, of All Hallows, Bread Street, London. Samuel Torshell was curate of Bunbury, in Cheshire, for a number of years, and was preceptor to the children of Charles I. His published works, ten in number, are enumerated in the memoir of him by Dr. Grosart, in his edition of *Stock on Malachi*, published in Nichols' series of Puritan Commentaries, Edinburgh, 1865.

*Dr. Thomas Taylors Workes and on Christs								
temtat: 2 vol	...	...	...	...	00	15	06	
*Trapp on the New Testam ^t	...	...	...	...	00	15	00	
*Ushers Annalls and body of Divinity in 2 vol:					01	04	00	
Whaitley's Prototypes ¹	...	...	...	...	00	04	06	
Williams [Griffith, Bp. of Ossory] on the true								
Church	...	...	...	...	00	08	00	
Wilson [Thomas] on the Romans	...	...	...	...	00	06	00	
Abbetts Defence of Perkins in 3 vol: ²	...	...	...	...	00	11	00	
Abbetts paraphrase on Job & on the Psalms								
in 2 vol: ³	...	...	...	...	00	05	10	
Abernethy phisick for the Soule ⁴	...	...	...	...	00	03	06	

¹ *Prototypes: or the primarie precedent presidents, out of the book of Genesis, showing the good and bad things they did and had: practically applied to our information and reformation* [by William Whateley]. Together with *Mr. Whateley's Life and Death*. Published by E. Leigh and H. Sadler. London, 1640, fol.

² This is the first of the quarto books, and the word "Quartos" is written between it and the preceding work in the Chetham seoffees' list (some of the volumes which follow, however, are 8vos. and *infra*). The book is the *Defence of the Reformed Catholicke of W. Perkins against the Bastard Counter-Catholicke of Dr. William Bishop, Seminary Priest*. London, two parts, 1606-7, 4to., and three parts, 1611. The author, Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, was the elder brother of Archbishop Abbot. Though this *Defence of Perkins* is included, the works of Perkins himself do not appear among the Manchester books, though he is one of the three authors specifically named in the bequest of Humphrey Chetham.

³ The author of these two works was George Abbot, *not*, as frequently stated, a nephew of Archbishop Abbot, nor the son of Sir Maurice Abbot, but of a different family to either, being a son or grandson of Sir Thomas Abbot of Easington. "As a layman and nevertheless a theologian and scholar of original capacity and remarkable attainments, he holds a unique place in the literature of the period." (Dr. Grosart in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.)

⁴ The author of this book, *A Christian and heavenly treatise containing physicke for ye soul: very necessary for all that would enjoy soundness of mind and peace of conscience*, was John Abernethy, Bishop of Caithness. Whether he was an ancestor of his more celebrated namesake who administered "physicke to the body" we do not know, but not only the title of the book, but the heading of divers chapters show a fondness for surgical and medical terms. Amongst them are "A cauterized conscience," "The falling sickness or epilepsy of apostasy," "The gangrene of heresy," and "The leprosy of ingratitude."

*Ambrose [Isaac of Garstang] his prima: med:			
&c. and his Lookinge to Jesus 2 vol: ...	00	14	06
*Bane [Paul Bayne] on Col:	00	04	00
Ball of Faith, the Sacram ^t : against Cann,			
tryall of Sepac'on, pulpet patronage in			
5 vol: all at ¹	00	11	08
*Baxters St ^s rest and Infant Babtis: 2 vol:	00	10	06
Bayly [Robert, Principal of the University			
of Glasgow] Disuasive	00	04	00
Bernard on the Saboath ²	00	01	02
Byfeild on the Creed	00	04	08
Blake on the Coven ^t and Coven ^t seald in 2 vol:	00	08	00
*Boultons [Robert of Blackburn] Workes 2 vol:	00	10	00
Borroughs [Jeremiah] on Hosea 3 vol: ...	00	10	00
*Burroughs Irenicum	00	02	06

¹ Of these five volumes, all of them now scarce, three are by John Ball, curate of Whitmore, Staffordshire. *A Treatise of Faith*, first published in 1632, *An answer to two treatises of Mr. John Can, the first entituled A Necessity of Separation from the Church of England, the other A Stay against Straying*, 1642, and *Friendly Trial of the Grounds tending to Separation*, 1640. (A copy of this last book is among the books bequeathed by H. Oldfield, to Trinity Chapel, Salford, now in the Salford Free Reference Library, and a copy of the *Treatise of Faith*, which was among the Bolton books, is still in the Grammar School Library there). John Canne was a Brownist, or Independent, who fled to Holland at the Restoration. He is best known by the Bible with parallel references, first published in 1662, and frequently reprinted. By "pulpit patronage" is intended *Pastorum Propugnaculum, or the Pulpits Patronage against unordained Usurpation*, 1656; a work of Thomas Ball, who also wrote a life of John Preston his tutor, several of whose works he edited. The volume intended by "the Sacrament" I am unable to identify. No writer named Ball, so far as I know, wrote on the Sacrament, or indeed any book that could be so described. Dr. John Preston wrote *Three Sermons upon the Sacrament of the Lords Supper*, and a *Treatise upon the Sacrament*, and they may have been among the works of Preston that Thomas Ball edited, and to which the entry "the Sacrament" may refer. It may be, however, that T. Randall's *Treatise concerning the Sacraments* (1630, 4to), is intended. Other works of his are included both in the Manchester and Bolton lists, and an abbreviation of "Randall," similar to that of some other names in the list, might easily be mistaken by the copyist for "Ball."

² *The Threfold Treatise of the Sabbath*, by Richard Bernard. This book, with Crook's *Guide to Godliness*, bought for Gorton, also for 1^s 2^d, are the two books of the lowest price in the five libraries.

*Bridges Workes	...	...	...	...	00	06	06
*Brightman on the Revel :	...	...	...	...	00	05	06
Brindsleys true Watch...	...	...	...	...	00	04	06
Bucans Com'on places ¹	...	...	...	...	00	04	06
Buntings travells ²	...	...	...	...	00	03	06
Burtons Devine tracts	...	...	...	...	00	04	06
Calvins Harmoney	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
Cartwrights Cattachis ³ ...	...	...	...	...	00	02	06
Caryll on Job in 10 vol : ⁴	...	...	...	...	02	10	00

¹ This book is probably one of the editions of the translation of the *Institutiones Theologicae: seu locorum Communium Christianae Religionis Analysis* of Gulielmus Bucanus, a German theologian. The translation was first published in 1606, under the following title, *Institutions of Christian religion framed out of Gods word . . . handled by way of questions and answers. Written in Latine by W. Bucan and published in English by R. Hill.* It was reprinted in 1659, with a slightly different title, and with the addition of *The practice of papists against protestant princes.* No bibliographical work that I know, mentions the book. Copies of two editions of the original, given in 1609 and 1630, and of the two editions of the translation, are in the British Museum. A copy of an edition of the original appears in the *Bibliotheca Heinsiana*, 1682, p. 89, as printed in 1604. The book above mentioned may, however, be a copy of *The Commonplaces of the Holy Scripture*, by Thomas Becon. London, J. Day [1563], fo. It was printed by Day in the third part of Becon's works, and like most of his writings may have been issued separately, though I have been unable to find any notice of a separate edition of the Commonplaces. It is included in Becon's *Prayers and other pieces*, edited for the Parker Society, 1844, 8vo, where it occupies 64 pp.

² *Itinerarium totius Sacrae Scripturae; or the travels of the holy patriarchs, prophets, judges, kings, our Saviour Christ, and his apostles, as they are related in the Old and New Testaments, with a description of the towns and places to which they travelled. Collected out of the works of Henry Bunting, and done into English by R. B.* London, 1619 and 1636, 4to.

³ I can find no mention of any Catechism, or work with a similar title, by any writer of the name of Cartwright. It seems clear that for *Cartwright* we should read *Cawdrey*, and that the book intended is one of the numerous editions of the popular treatise of Stephen Egerton, *A Briefe Method of Catechising*, the 29th edition of which (as appears from the title page) was printed in 1620. An augmented edition (a copy of which is in the British Museum) was given in 1604 by Robert Cawdrey, who has prefixed to it "A short and fruitful treatise of the profit and necessitie of Catechising."

⁴ *Exposition with practical observations on the book of Job*, by Joseph Caryll. London, 1648-1666, 4to. The work was completed in twelve volumes, but the last two were

Cawdry and Palmer on the Saboath in 2 vol :	1	00	06	00
Collings [Dr. J. Collinge] Cordiall		00	06	06
Cottons [Dr. J. of New England, his Works]				
5 vol :		00	08	06
*Dods Works in 2 vol :		00	04	06
Downeham on Hosea, on Psal 15 th , his Divinity, on the Covenant of Grace and of Prayer				
in 2 vol :		00	16	04
Dykes Works in 2 vol :		00	08	06
Edwards [Thomas] against Independ ^{ts} ...		00	06	00
Elton on Comandm ^{ts}		00	05	00
Featley a Roman Father ²		00	01	08
Gattaker Gods eye on Izrael		00	02	06

not issued until after the formation of this library. Disraeli (*Calamities and Quarrels of Authors*, p. 392), styles the book "an indigestible surfeit," and says :

"The reader has doubtless heard of Caryl's endless 'Commentary on Job,' consisting of 2,400 folio pages ! in small type. Of that monument of human perseverance, which, commenting on Job's patience, inspired what few works do to whoever read them, the exercise of the virtue it inculcated, the publisher, in his advertisement in Clavel's Catalogue of Books, 1681, announces the two folios in 600 sheets each ! these were a republication of the first edition in twelve volumes, quarto ! he apologises 'that it hath been so long a doing, to the great vexation and loss of the proposer.' He adds, 'indeed some few lines, no more than what may be contained in a quarto page, are expunged, they not relating to the Exposition, which, nevertheless some, by malicious prejudice have so unjustly aggravated, as if the whole work had been disordered.' He apologises for curtailing a few lines from 2,400 folio pages ! and he considered that these few lines were the only ones that did not relate to the Exposition !"

Toland, in his *Life of Milton*, edit. of 1761, p. 48, speaking of Caryl, says, "in his voluminous and senseless commentaries he did more injury to the memory of Job than the Devil and the Sabeans could inflict torments on him in his lifetime."

¹ *Sabbatum Redivivum ; or the Christian Sabbath vindicated by Daniel Cawdrey and Herbert Palmer*. The first part, London, 1645. The second part, 1652, 4to.

² Daniel Featley wrote no book with this title — suggestive rather of an eighteenth century tragedy, than a "godly English book." It is clear that the book intended is *The Romish Fisher caught and held in his own net, or a true relation of the Protestant conference* [of D. Featley and F. White with J. Fisher, i.e., Piercey and J. Sweet] and *Popish Difference* (With An Appendix to the Fishers Net. Together with a description of the Romish Whele or Circle.) London, 1624, 4to. A copy was also bought for Bolton, and is still in the Grammar School Library there. In the Bolton Catalogue, in the feoffees' Minute Book, it is described as *The Romish Fight* !

Thomas Goodwins Works ¹	...	...	...	00	06	06
*Greenhill on Ezekiell 4 voll :	...	...	...	00	14	00
Gurnall [William] Spirituall Armor	...	...	...	00	09	00
*The Harmony of Confessions...	...	...	...	00	03	06
Hills Life Everlasting ²	...	...	...	00	04	00
Thomas Hookers Workes 2 vol :	...	...	...	00	14	00
Hudson [Samuel] on the Church	...	...	...	00	02	08
Jackson [Arthur] on the Pentat : to Job	...	...	...	00	10	00
James Corruption of Script ³	...	...	...	00	02	06
Jennison of Compunction ⁴	...	...	...	00	02	00

¹ The collected works of Thomas Goodwin, a high Calvinist, were published in 1681, in five volumes, folio, and I know no other edition. The book here referred to is probably *Certaine select cases resolved . . . With other divine tractates*, London, 1647, 4to, a copy of which was bought for Turton, at the same price as these "works."

² *Life Everlasting ; or the true knowledge of one Jehovah, three Elohims and Jesus Immanuel collected out of the best moderne divines and compiled into one volume.* By Robert Hill, D.D., Minister of St. Bartholomews, London, 4to., Cambridge, Legat, 1601. The book is not mentioned in the list of Hill's works given by Watt. Neither

• Lowndes nor Darling mention the author, who is the same person, with the translator of Bucan's *Institutes*. A copy of the book is in the British Museum.

³ On the foundation, by Sir Thomas Bodley, of the library at Oxford, Dr. Thomas James was nominated to the office of curator, and the great services which he rendered to the formation of that noble institution should cause his name to be remembered with respect and veneration by all lovers of books and libraries. He would deserve a longer note here, were it not that a memoir of him is already contained in the Introduction to the *Iter Lancastrense* of his nephew Richard James, edited for the Chetham Society, by the Rev. T. Corser (vol. vii. pp. vi-xxviii.). He was the editor of the third (first English) edition of the *Philobiblon* of Richard de Bury—that delightful treatise on the love of books, of which an edition, for the first time worthy of the author and the subject, is promised by a most competent editor, Mr. E. C. Thomas.

⁴ Although Compunction has formed the subject of several treatises, among others by St. Chrysostom, St. Ephrem Cyrus, and Hieronymus Baldung, I am not aware of any English book on the subject, nor of any translation of the works of any of these authors which had appeared before 1665. The only writer of the name of Jenison, of or before this period, that I have been able to discover, whose writings could possibly be admitted into the company of the "godly English books," was Robert Jenison, D.D., the lecturer at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I know of no accurate or complete list of his works, but I have compiled the following from the sources referred to. They are all scarce.

The Height of Israels Heathenish Idolatry in sacrificing their Children to the Devil. London, 1621, 4to. (Watt. *Bibliotheca Britannica*.)

Kinge [John, Bishop of London] on Jonah ... 00 05 06
 Latimers Sermons 00 03 00

The Christians apparelling by Christ. London, 1625, 8vo. (*Brit. Mus.*)

The cities safety: or a fruitful treatise and usefull for these dangerous times on Psal. cxxvii. 1. London, 1630, 8vo. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Newcastles Call to her Neighbour and Sister Townes and Cities throughout the land by her Sins and Sorrowes. Lest this overflowing Scourge of Pestilence reach even unto them also. As also a direction how to discover such sins as are the procurers of Gods judgments by divers Methods . . . Whereunto is added the number of them that dyed weekly in Newcastle and Garth-side from May 6 to December 31, 1636. London, 1637, 12mo. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Solid Comfort for Sound Christians or a treatise of Gods absolute (and most certaine) performance of his Conditional Promises in regard of the Elect. Being part of a large discourse on John xiii. 17. Printed in the year 1641, 4to. (*Dr. Williams' Library.*)

Two treatises *The first concerning Gods certaine performance of his Conditional Promises as touching the Elect or A Treatise of Gods most free and powerful Grace Lately published without the authors privitie and printed covertlie by the name and title of Solid Comfort for sound Christians. The second concerning the extent of Christ's death and love and now added to the former with an additional thereunto. Both of them preached at Newcastle upon Tyne first for the vindication of the truth of God and of our own Church's doctrines. But fitted for the eye by occasion of some opposition they found.* London, 1642, 12mo. (*Dr Williams' Library.*)

The Return of the Sword a divine prognostick delivered in a sermon at Newcastle Manifesting that Breach of Covenant is a prognostick of the return of the Sword. London, 1648, 4to. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Sermon on Jerem. xxxiv. 22. London, 1648, 4to. (*Watt.*)

It is probable that one of these books is intended by the entry "Jennison of Compunction," and most likely either *Newcastles Call*, or *Solid Comfort for Sound Christians*. The first mentioned book is a sermon on Numbers xvi. v. 46, and though the word *Compunction* does not appear in the book, yet it might not unfairly be described as on this subject. The number of persons who died of the plague at Newcastle, according to the list at the end, was 515. If this is the book intended, it may have been one selected by Hollinworth, in whose memory the pestilence which visited Manchester, in 1645, would still be fresh. (*Life of Adam Martindale*, Chet. Soc., vol. iv. pp. 53-4.) *Compunction* is, however, more likely to be a clerical error for *Comfort*, and if so, the book *Solid Comfort for Sound Christians* would be intended. It is composed of two sermons of a high Calvinistic character, preached as appears by the preface, at Newcastle, on September 10th and 17th, 1629. They appear to have given great offence, and to have been made matter of complaint to the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Howson), and the preacher was summoned to produce the sermons before the Chancellor, but it would seem that no further proceedings were taken. Although the preface is dated 10 Nov., 1629, the book was not printed until eleven years afterwards, and then without the author's sanction, as appears from the title of *The*

Laurence [Matthew] on ffaith...	...	...	00	04	06
*Loves Workes 2 vol: ...	...	...	00	12	00
Luther on the Galat: ...	...	...	00	04	06
Manton [Thomas] on James ...	...	...	00	05	00
Manton on Jude ...	...	...	00	04	06
Mason against Jesuits ¹ ...	...	...	00	03	00
Mornay Truenes of Chr Relig: ² ...	...	...	00	03	06
Morning Exerccyse Methodiz'd ³ ...	...	...	00	06	00
*Morton Grand Impost'e ...	...	...	00	04	06
Moulen's Buckler of Faith ⁴ ...	...	...	00	02	00

two Treatises, printed in the following year, and of which the *Solid Comfort* is a part. The preface to the second edition is dated, "From Dantesick, May 22, 1641."

Brook (*Lives of the Puritans*, vol. iii. p. 526), has a short notice of Jenison under the name of "Dr. Jennings, the pious lecturer at Newcastle-upon-Tyne." He says, "In the year 1639, by the instigation of Archbishop Laud, he was questioned in the high commission at York. The articles of his examination, together with the doctor's answers, were sent to Lambeth, for the Archbishops consideration. This was going the sure way to work. And the good man was so cruelly harassed in the various ecclesiastical courts, that he was obliged to quit the place, and the kingdom too; when, to avoid the fury of his tyrannical persecutors, he fled to New England."

¹ *The New Art of Lying covered by Jesuites under the vaile of Equivocation discovered and disproved.* By Henry Mason, Rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, London. London, 1624, 8vo. The author was a native of Wigan, and the donor of the Grammar School Library there. See *post*, WIGAN SCHOOL LIBRARY.

² This is the translation of Philip de Mornay's *De la Verité de la Religion Chrestienne* by Sir Philip Sidney and Arthur Golding, of which four editions appeared between 1587 and 1617.

³ Of the several editions of this celebrated series of sermons, preached by some of the most eminent divines of the seventeenth century, and known as the "Morning Exercises," this is probably that printed in 1660, under the title of *The Morning exercise Methodised, or certain chief heads and points of the Christian Religion Opened and improved in divers sermons by severall ministers of the City of London in the Monthly Course of the morning exercise at Giles in the Fields, May, 1656.* The fifth edition of the whole series was given in six volumes, 4to. in 1844.

⁴ The author of the *Buckler of faith, or a defence of the Confession of faith of the Reformed Churches of France against M. Arnaux, the Jesuit.* Written in French, and now translated into English, 1620, 1623, and 1631, was Peter Du Moulin, a French Protestant divine. He spent some time at Cambridge, and was a favourite of James I. He wrote between seventy and eighty different works, principally against the Church of Rome, several of which were translated into English, and were equally popular on each side of St. George's Channel, but none of them are of very great merit. "Du

*Napier on Revelat :	...	...	...	...	00	02	06
Peirson [Thomas] on Select Psals ^s	...	...	...	...	00	02	00
Prestons Works 4 vol : ¹	...	...	...	...	01	04	00
Randalls [John] Lectures ²	...	...	...	...	00	06	00
Readinges Guyde ³	...	...	...	...	00	03	00
Reinolds [John] against Hart...	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
Robinsons [Ralph, of Heswall, Cheshire] Christ all in all	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
Rogers [Daniel] Practicall Cattachis : and Sacram ^{ts} and matrimoniall honour 2 vol :	...	...	...	...	00	06	06
Rogers [Thomas] on the 39 articles ⁴ ...	...	...	...	...	00	02	00
Rollock [Robert] on Thess : and Coll :	...	...	...	...	00	05	06
Rutherford [Samuel] Surveigh of spirituall Antichrist, Christ dyinge and drawinge sinners, ag ^t Liberty, and on the Covent ^t of grace 4 vol :	...	...	...	...	00	13	00

Moulin was a zealous religionist, who had given up a secure and honourable position at Leyden, for the ill-rewarded and battered life of minister in his native country. Fond of dispute, and vain of his powers, he spent his life in discussion and controversies, or in writing attacks and answers. A man who maintained so much, and so dogmatically, was naturally obliged to be content sometimes with weak, sometimes with false, arguments. Casaubon, who had to hear his learned displays before his wondering and obedient flock at Charenton, could not help at times throwing out hints of the insufficiency of his glib references to the fathers, or regrets at the levity with which Christian antiquity was set aside." (Pattison's *Life of Casaubon*, pp. 247-8.) In Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica* he is said to have been Canon of Christ Church, Canterbury. This is a mistake. It was his son, also Pierre Du Moulin, who afterwards held this benefice.

¹ Dr John Preston was one of the three authors whose works were particularly mentioned by Humphrey Chetham in his will, as models to be followed in the books chosen.

² *Nine and Twenty Lectures of the Church for the support of these times*, by John Randall, London, 1631, 4to. A copy was also bought for Bolton, and is now in the Grammar School there. No copy is in the British Museum.

³ *A Guide to the Holy City*, by John Reading. Oxford, 1651, 4to. No copy is in the British Museum.

⁴ This is no doubt either the 1607 or the 1629 edition of *The Faith, Doctrine, and Religion professed . . . in . . . England . . . expressed in 39 articles . . . analysed and proved* [by Thomas Rogers]. See as to the book and its editions, *post*, note on the 1585 edition in the Salford [Trinity Church] Library.

*Sclater on Thess : and Rom : 4 vol :	...	00	09	00
Sedgwicks Works 3 vol : ¹	...	...	00	07 06
Shepherd [Thomas] on the Sabaoth	...	00	02	00
Sibbs [Richard] Works in 4 vol :	...	...	00	14 00
Smiths Sermons ²	...	...	00	06 00
Stock on the Attributes	...	...	00	02 06
*Stoughtons Works 2 vol :	...	...	00	06 00
Sutton [Thomas] on the Rom :	...	...	00	02 09
*Taylor on Tytus, Parable of the Sower, on the Revelat. and S ^u progresse in 4 vol :	...	...	00	14 06
*Topsell on Joell	...	...	00	05 00
Wattson [Thomas] Works 2 vol :	...	...	00	09 06
Wittleys Way ³ ...	...	...	00	03 06
Yates his Modell and Arraignment of hyppo- cresie in 2 vol : ⁴	...	...	00	04 00
Also the charge of carriedg, casks, ⁵ chaines, fasting, Also for the presse to secure them in w th Iron rods and locks &c. as				

¹ These would probably be three volumes of sermons of *Obadiah Sedgwick*, a Calvinistic divine, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, 1639, and Preacher at St. Pauls, Covent Garden, 1646, though they may possibly be the sermons of *William Sedgwick*, minister at Ely, ejected in 1662 : *John Sedgwick*, who also published sermons in 4to. in the seventeenth century, inclined to Arminianism, and his works would certainly not have been selected for the libraries.

² Probably Henry Smith, the editions of whose sermons up to 1640 occupy eight pages of the new Catalogue of the English Books in the British Museum to the year 1640. An edition was given in 1657, and another in 1660. (The best edition is that edited by T. Fuller in 1675). He was minister of St. Clement Danes, London, and was the most popular preacher of his day.

³ *The Way to the Celestial Paradise*, by Robert Whittell. London, 1620, 4to.

⁴ *A Modell of Divinitie catechistically composed* by John Yates, B.D., of Norwich. London, 1622, 4to. Neither Lowndes nor Darling mention the writer, and though he is mentioned by Watt, who gives a list of his works, the *Arraignment of Hypocrisy* is not among them. Nor have I been able to find any book with this title. A certain John Bate (whose name might easily be copied Yate) wrote *The portraiture of Hypocrisy lively and pathetic pictured in her colours*, 1589, which is probably the book intended.

⁵ The books were sent in casks from London.

p'ticulrly does appeare in the ffeoffees

Book¹ 10 04 08

The totall some is... .. 75¹ 04^s 05^d

Take notice that the 5^{li} 4^s 5^d was allowed above the 70^{li} for the fixing of them: viz. 18^d p^r li: as alsoe was ordered and agreed by the ffeoffees to bee the rule ffor Boulton and the rest of the Chappells whereunto bookes are left."

The books, numbering two hundred and two volumes in all, were placed in the Jesus Chapel, together with those sent by John Prestwich, but whether they attracted any students besides Henry Newcome there is nothing to show,² and their subsequent history for more than two hundred and fifty years is a blank. All that remains is to chronicle their disappearance, one of the most discreditable chapters in the History of the Wardens and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

Shortly before the year 1830, as before mentioned, the then

¹ The ffeoffees list gives the items which constitute this sum of £10 4s. 8d. They are as follows:—

"Impr ^s paid to James Barrett for 15 dayes worke, and for 3 wainscott doores and for rayles &c. as app ^r s for the desk	...	02	16	08
pd. the Smyths for Iron worke and for Locks; and the wrights for sawing the great planks &c.	...	01	16	00
pd. James Barrett for the 3 Joyces 5 ^s and the 3 Griffith catches and cutting of them 9 ^s	...	00	14	00
pd. alsoe for chaines claspes carriedg caskes &c. for every reputed ten pound in bookes the some of 14 ^s wch is 7 tymes fourteene	...	04	18	00

James Barrett, the carpenter, is no doubt the person of that name, No. 226 among the Protestors of Manchester, &c. He was one of those who elected Newcome to be minister in place of Hollinworth, and was afterwards on intimate terms with him. Newcome (*Autob.*, vol. ii. p. 299), under the date Jan. 14, 1659, says, "James Barret was with me; and his son is now, it seems, in love. The foolishest thing that can be. Alas, what will the corruption of hearts put us upon!"

² It seems strange that Edmund Harraid, the Manchester wig maker, whose fabulous and bibliomaniacal tendencies, alternating with fits of piety, are so amusingly shown in the extracts from his Diary for the years 1712-15, given by Mr. Harland in *Manchester Collections* (Chet. Soc. vol. lxviii.), should make no mention of the books, as theology seems to have been his particular taste in books. He passed his time in attending the services at the Parish Church (when he never fails to note the text and the substance of the sermon), getting drunk, and reading religious books.

Warden and Fellows converted the Jesus Chapel into a registry, turned the books out, and sent them to the Chetham Hospital. Time had doubtless left its mark upon them, and Mr. Hibbert-Ware¹ refers to them at this time in the following words, "but for some time past having been neglected they had fallen into decay, so that literally nothing remained but the desks, a few old tattered books, and remnants of loose chains." But this statement is inaccurate, as appears by the following letter in the *Manchester Guardian* of July 28, 1847, signed "Civis:—"

"When a boy, and in the habit of going to the old church, I have read in the books mentioned,² and well remember the chains and stalls in which the books were placed. Mr. Whatton, writing in 1833, states that within a few years of that time nothing remained of the library but the bookcases and chains which secured the books from being carried away, even the last few torn leaves, the whole of the relics, had at length disappeared. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to know what became of them. They were sold about 1829 or 1830. The few torn leaves were at least a hundred volumes, certainly not in good condition, principally quartos, and "godly English books" they were if their titles gave any index to their contents. I saw them in the bookseller's shop, and examined some of them, and was told by the bookseller that they had come from the College, and were the old books that used to be in the Church. Their removal to the College is noted by you, their further wanderings were to the shop, and there, as is the fate of most libraries, dispersed."³

¹ *Foundations of Manchester*, by Hibbert-Ware and Whatton. Vol. ii. p. 313.

² An account of this Library had appeared in the columns of the *Guardian* shortly before the date of this letter.

³ Botfield, in his *Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England*, London, 1849, 8vo. p. 348, says of Manchester Cathedral, "There is no library at Manchester. There were a few books sold about 25 years ago by the Churchwardens of that time, which consisted chiefly of Divinity. Jewel's Apology, Hooker's works, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, &c., many of them in a dilapidated state, and very few perfect among them. They appear to have been books placed in the Church for the use of the

Pasoris Lexicon Novi Testamenti. 8vo. Given by Mr. John Howkins affores^d.

Gerardi Joannis Vossii Etymologicum linguæ latinæ. Foll. Given by Mr. John Flavill of Birchen-Lane, London.¹

*Cambden's Britania in English. Foll. Given by Thomas Martin One of the Gentlemen of his Ma^{ty}s privy chamber in ordinary.²

*Minsheu's Dictionary in Foll. Given by Mr. Joseph Thompson Rector of St. Dunstanes in the West London.³

*Fax nova linguæ latinæ a P. Jaz-Berenyo in 8vo. Given by Major Nathaniel Brookes in Cornhill London.⁴

*The famous & memorable workes of Josephus in English. Foll. Given by Mr. John Tilletson Gent.⁵

The Old Testam^t in Heb. the new in Greeke with David's psalms in Eng-meeter all bound together. 8vo.

Pagnini Thesaurus linguæ sanctæ. 8vo. Both these last named were given by Richard Hutton Rector of Bootle in Cumberland.⁶

*Homer's Odysseys translated into English, adorned with Sculpture & illustrated with Annotations by John

¹ John Flavill is described as "Coffe-man in London" (*i.e.*, Coffee-house keeper), in the list of 1670.

² A copy of the edition of London, 1637.

³ This is a copy of the second edition (London, 1627) of Minsheu's *Guide unto Tongues*, and contains only nine languages, viz.: English, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew. The first edition (published in 1617) contains Welsh and Portugese in addition.

⁴ Of Paul Peter Beronicus, or *Jaz-Bereny*, a Transylvanian poet and scholar who passed many years in England, the only accounts that I know are those in Jocher's *Allgemeines Lexicon*, and Hoffman's *Lexicon Universale*.

⁵ A copy of Lodge's translation, London, 1670. In the list of 1670, Tilletson is described as "Receiver Generall for the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul's London." There was a John Tillison, gentleman, appointed Clerk of the Works for the rebuilding of St. Paul's after the Great Fire, and he may be the same person as this John Tilletson. Malcolm's *Londonium Redivivum*, 1803-7, vol. iii. pp. 85 7. 101.

⁶ Richard Hutton was Rector of Bootle from 1660 to 1704, when he died, aged 71 years.

standard,¹ and partly the desire of the Bolton authorities, as expressed by Tilsley, to have more than the sum of fifty pounds originally allotted, which was afterwards increased by five pounds. No formal discharge seems ever to have been given to the feoffees by Bolton, and the following is the original list of the books and their prices, taken from the feoffees' Minute Book :

"An accompt of the 50^{li} in Bookes w^{ch} are for Boulton together with the 18^d p' ^{li} viz 3 : 15 : 0 w^{ch} is allowed for the fixing of them in Boulton Church as app^{rs} by ord^r of June 29, 1659.

ffirst there is delivered a presse to place these
following Books in w^{ch} cost (as appears)
p^d to Peet : Dickson 10 00 00
Alsoe paid for chains clasps carriedg caskes
(as may appeare in the accts of Manchester Turtō &c.) for every x^{li} in bookes,
the some of xiiii. w^{ch} is 5 tymes 14^s is... 03 10 00
Adams Sermons 18^s Andrews patt'rn of catta-
chist. Doct. 8^s 01 06 00
†Babbingtons works² 10^s *†Barlow on Tim : 8^s
†Banes on Ephes : 10^s 6^d... .. 01 08 06
Bilsons [Thomas Bp. of Worcester] surveigh of
C^{ts} suff'rings 6^s Broughtō view Script'rs³ 4^s 00 10 00
*†Cartwright ō Rhem : Test^t 12^s Downeham
Christ : warfare 15^s 01 07 00

¹ *Ante* p. 23. We have seen that the books purchased by Johnson did not meet with Tilsley's approval, and a minute was passed by the feoffees that they should be brought into the great library, and that books should be bought for Bolton "according to their desire." Yet it seems probable that some of the books actually sent to Bolton were those originally selected by Johnson, as they are not of the character which Tilsley desired to have, and would have certainly chosen. It is deserving of notice that though the form of discharge was sent to Bolton with the books, it does not seem to have been executed or returned. It may be that "the Chiefe of Bolton" were not pleased with the books.

² The books marked † are now at Bolton Grammar School. The remainder have disappeared.

³ I know of no work of Hugh Broughton, entitled *A view of the Scriptures*. Probably his *Concert of Scripture*, first printed in 1590, is intended.

Eltō on Rom ^s 11 ^s : Feild [Richard] on Church			
9 ^s : Full'rs Church history ¹ 24 ^s	02	04	00
Downhā on Justific : 5 ^s *†Gowges works 9 ^s :			
*†hildershā on 51 ^t ps : & †4 ^t Jō 15 ^s	01	09	00
*Moortons cathol : appl. 7 ^s †Par on Rom ^s 6 ^s :			
†Rog'rs Naamā 5 ^s	00	18	00
†Rog'rs ō Judges 8 ^s : Speeds history ² 23 ^s †Tay-			
l'rs works ³ 10 ^s	02	01	00
*Whites Works ⁴ 10 ^s 6 ^d *Engl : Añotat. 2 vol.			
44 ^s Andrews [Bp L] Sermōs 13 ^s	03	07	06
Aust ^s [St. Augustine] Citie of God 13 ^s : *†Cal-			
vin's Instit ^s 7 ^s : Euseb : Eccl : History 9 ^s	01	09	00
†Full'rs holy warr and State 11 ^s †Gattak'rs			
Sermons 8 ^s †hamon [Hammond] ō Psal :			
14 ^s	01	13	00
Hutchinson on the smal p'ph ^{ts} 6 ^s on St Jōs			
Gosp. ⁵ 5 ^s Kendal ag ^t Goodwin 14 ^s	01	05	00
*Luth'rs Divine Coloquies 8 ^s †Morney's Mis-			
tery of Iniquitie 5 ^s	00	13	00

¹ The late Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jacobson) was wont to remark, in one of the courses of lectures which he delivered and re-delivered as Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, that it was curious that of our only two (English) ecclesiastical historians, the one should have been a *jester*, and the other a *non-juror*.

² One of the two non-theological books, the other being Pultons *Statutes*. We cannot guess how these two books could have been included by Tilsley among the "godly English books." Possibly they were among the least objectionable of those which Johnson had bought (*ante*, p 26), and were, therefore, allowed to remain.

³ Not *Jeremy Taylor*, but *The works of that faithful servant of Jesus Christ, Dr. Thom. Taylor*. London, 1653, fol.

⁴ By *Whites Works* are no doubt meant *A Reply to a Jesuit Fisher*, by Francis White, Dean of Carlisle (afterwards Bishop of Ely), and the *Works* of his brother, Dr. John White, Vicar of Eccles, as copies of both these volumes were purchased for Turton for 10^s 6^d, and for Gorton for 11^s. See for their description Mr. French's volume, pp. 50-53. John White, Vicar of Eccles, must be distinguished from his more celebrated namesake, usually called "the patriarch of Dorchester. Notices of both will be found in *Ant. à-Wood*.

⁵ George Hutcheson, a minister of Killinburg, is the author of *A Brief Exposition of the xii. small prophets* (3 vols. 8vo, 1655, and 1 vol. fo. 1657), and *An exposition of the Gospel according to John*. London, 1657, fo.

Pultons Statutes ¹ 32 ^s †Stock on Malachi 5 ^s 6 ^d			
*Ush'rs body Divin : 5 ^s 6 ^d	02	03	00
*†Ursins cattechis : 8 ^s *†Willotts Synops :			
papis : 12 ^s	01	00	00
*Willott on Gen : *Exod : *†Lev : *†Sam :			
*†Dan : and *†Romans 5 vol.	02	15	00
†Wilson on Rom ^s 5 ^s Abarnathies Physicke			
3 ^s 4 ^d †Ball on faith 3 ^s 6 ^d	00	11	10
*†Baxt'rs S ^u Rest ² 6 ^s 6 ^d *†Birkbecks [Simon]			
p'testant evid ^s 3 ^s 6 ^d	00	10	00
Bilsons Goverm ^t of y ^e Church 2 ^s 8 ^d Chris-			
tian Subjectiō 5 ^s	00	07	08
†Collins Cordiall 6 ^s 6 ^d †Downhams Sum of			
Divinitie 3 ^s	00	09	06
†Downā on 4 first chap ^{rs} of Hosea 4 ^s 6 ^d			
†Dykes works 2 vol. 7 ^s 6 ^d ³	00	12	00
Elton on Coloss : 4 ^s 6 ^d on y ^e Comādm ^{ts} &			
Lrd ^s pray'r 2 ^s 9 ^d	00	07	03
King on Jonah 5 ^s †Manton on James 5 ^s			
*Moulins ag : Armin : 2 ^s	00	12	00
*†Medes [Joseph] Works 3 vol. ⁴ 13 ^s 4 ^d †Ran-			
dall on the Sacrament 2 ^s 6 ^d	00	15	10
†[Randall] Lectures on the Church 2 ^s †Rog'rs			
Privat [i.e. practicall] chattachis 2 ^s	00	04	00
†Rog'rs on the Sacram ^t 2 ^s on the 39 articles			
2 ^s 6 ^d	00	04	06
Sand'rs sons Sermons 5 ^s Assemblies Confessiō ⁵ 3 ^s	00	08	00

¹ One of the many editions or continuations of Pultons *Abstract or Abridgment of the Statutes*, originally printed in 1560. It is priced the highest of any single volume in any of the five libraries.

² Notwithstanding Tilsley's objection to Baxter, three of his works are among the Bolton books.

³ Only the second volume is now at Bolton Grammar School.

⁴ Only the first and third volumes are at the Grammar School.

⁵ *The Humble advice of the Assembly of Divines now by authority of parliament sitting at Westminster concerning a Confession of Faith and Larger and Shorter Catechism.* London, 1658, 4to.

*†Boultons Works 2 vol : 10 ^s	*†Blakes treatise of the Covent 3 ^s 6 ^d	...	...	...	00	13	06
*Blakes Covent seal'd 4 ^s	*Baxt ^{rs} infant bab- tisme 2 ^s	...	...	...	00	06	00
†Featleys Romish fight ¹ 2 ^s	†his grand sacrelidg 18 ^d	...	...	...	00	03	06
†Gurnells Arm : 2 vol. 15 ^s :	*harmony of con- fession 3 ^s 6 ^d	...	...	...	00	18	06
†Hookers Works ² vol : 2 : 12 ^s	†Lawrence use and pract. of faith 4 ^s	...	...	...	00	16	00
Manton on Jude 4 ^s 6 ^d	Mourneys truenes of Chr Reliḡ. 3 ^s 6 ^d	...	...	...	00	08	00
†Morneing exercises at Gyles 5 ^s 6 ^d	at Gyles Cripplegate 4 ^s 6 ^d	...	...	...	00	10	00
†Robinsons Christ all in all 5 ^s	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
†Sibbs Sermons and Treatise in 4 vol. ³	...	...	...	...	01	05	00
*†Sclater on the Thess. ...	...	...	...	...	00	05	00
Sclater on the Romans 3 ^s	Baxt ^r reformed Past ^r 2 ^s	...	...	...	00	05	00
Deerings [Edward] Works 2 ^s	...	...	...	...	00	02	00
Alsoe the Execut ^{rs} allowance for fixing the bookes according to agreem ^t viz xviii ^d for ev'ry twentie shillings is	...	...	...	...	03	15	00

The some is 53^{li} : 15 : 01

And at the request of James Chetham Esq these books to
the value of five pounds were granted to Boulton above there
p^rportion : viz :

Jacksons [Henry] Chron[ology] 15^s Raw-
leighs hist. 22^s †Fen^{rs} Works 5^s †Reñ-
olds 2 vol.⁴ 8^s *Hicilens Geography 16^s

¹ See ante, p. 42.

² Thomas Hookers Works.

³ There is only one volume now at the Grammar School.

⁴ These two volumes would be the works of Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich.
The 4th volume now remaining at Bolton Grammar School contains *A Treatise of the*

Joseph: warrs Jews 15^s Sedgwicke on
the New testam^t 10^s †Abbots Defence
of Perkins 2 vol:¹ 10^s 05 01 00

Remember that upon the 15th day of Aprill 1668 All the
aforementioned Bookes were placed in Boulton Church w^{thin}
Mr. Chethams Chappell in the Deske there pr^pared for them;
the same was exactly done in the pr^sence of James Chethā Esq^r
Alex. Norres, John Okey and Tho. Mynshull govern^{rs}2 And
alsoe Mr. Harpur the minister³ Joseph Werden and others.”

Passions. London, 1650. *Meditations on the Sacrament of the Lords Supper.*
London, 1647. *Israels Prayer in the time of trouble.* London, 1649. *Animalis*
Homo. Concio ad Acad. Oxon. London, 1650. Also three sermons printed in 1636,
1652, and 1658 respectively.

¹ It would seem from the fact that Raleigh's *History of the World* and Heylins
Cosmography were purchased for Bolton at James Chetham's request, that he was a
person of somewhat more enlarged mind, and of more general culture, than Tilsley
and the rest.

² Alexander Norris lived at Halgh, near Bolton. He was a Governor of Bolton
Grammar School, and in 1645 was, by order of Parliament, appointed Treasurer of
the Committee for the County of Lancaster, to assess the County, pay the Soldiers,
&c. (*Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., vol ii. p. 210.) John Okey was buried in
Bolton Parish Churchyard, and his tombstone bears the following inscription: “John
Okey the servant of God was borne in London 1608 Came into this towne in 1629
Married Mary daughter of James Crompton of Brightmet 1635 with whom he lived
comfortably 20 yeares and begot 4 sonns and 6 daughters since then he lived sole till
the day of his death In his time were many Great Changes and terrible alterations—
18 yeares Civill Wars in England besides many dreadfull sea fights the Crown or
Command of England changed 8 times episcopacy laid aside 14 yeares—London
burnt by Papists & more stately built againe—Germany wasted 300 miles 200000
protestants murdered in Ireland by the Papists this towne thrice stormed once taken
and plundered He went thorow many troubles and divers Conditions found rest joy
and happiness only in holines the faith fear and love of God in Jesus Christ He dyed
the 29 of Ap. lieth here buried 1684. Come Lord Jesus o come quickly. Holines
is mans hapines. Domine Nos Dirige. Omnia Sal Savit.” (*Baines' History of*
Lancashire, 1868-70, vol. i. p. 551.)

³ John Harper, Vicar of Bolton. He appears along with Richard Goodwin
amongst the signatures to the *Harmonious Consent* in 1648, where he is described as
Pastor of Bolton-le-Moors Church, and Goodwin as minister of the same, the two
occur together again in the signatures to the *Agreement of the People*, 1649, and in
the *Commonwealth Survey*, 1650. (Record Soc. vol. i.) They are spoken of “as
present Incumbents of the same Church . . . and are men of able parts and

The library, consisting of one hundred and eight volumes, was placed, as we have seen, in the Chetham Chapel, but there is very little on record as to its subsequent history. The books seem to have remained in the Church until early in the present century. Writing in 1836, Mr. Baines, in his account of the Chetham Chapel, in Bolton Parish Church says: "Upon a large bookcase in the same chapel which contains some books purchased out of the bequest of this benefactor [Humphrey Chetham], is inscribed, 'The gift of Humphrey Chetham, Esq., 1655.'"¹

In the year 1855, when Mr. French compiled his bibliographical notices of the books at Turton and Gorton, he stated that no trace of the books bequeathed to Bolton, could then be found,² and since that date several writers have made the same statement, and the books have been considered to have entirely disappeared. But in making an examination for the purposes of this volume, of the books preserved in the Bolton Grammar School, and said to be the gift of James Lever and others, Mr. John Cree has discovered and clearly identified fifty-six out of the 108 volumes originally deposited in the church. Forty-nine of the volumes are perfect, and fifty-four have still the chain attached to them. They are in poor condition, and though one or two of them shew signs of having been read, the bulk of them seem to have suffered more from dust and damp, than from use.

godly preaching ministers." Goodwin was ejected in 1662, though Harper seems to have allied himself much more closely with the Commonwealth party. Harper was one of the ministers appointed to disburse the money collected in London for the distress in Lancashire in 1644, and was appointed one of the Committee of Ordination in the same year. (*Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., vol. ii. pp. 207-8.)

¹ *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 64. The last edition of Baines (1868-70, vol. i. p. 551) has the same sentence, with the additional statement that the bookcase is now in the Reading Room of Chetham's Library, Manchester. Mr. French, however (p. 4), says that the fragment of the bookcase, now in the Chetham Library, was the one which belonged to Walmsley. There is a portion of one of the bookcases, now in the Reading Room of the Chetham Library, but there is nothing to show where it came from. There is a plate on it with the following inscription, "Presented to Chetham's Hospital, by William Hulton, Esq., one of the feoffees, April 16, 1827."

² Their removal, then, would be between the years 1836 and 1855.

TURTON AND WALMSLEY CHAPELS.

The books for Turton and Walmsley were delivered into the hands of Mr. George Chetham on July 28, 1659. As in the case of the Bolton Library, no formal discharge was ever given for them. The following catalogue is taken from the Minute Book of the Chetham feoffees:¹

"An acct of the 30^{li} of Books for Turton Chappell & of 20^{li} for Walmsley Chappell delivered to Mr. Geo: Chetham the 28th July 1659 by his owne Servants and Traine or carriedg and are as p'ticul'rly follow :

Mrd. That according to agreem't of the Executors and feoffees togeather; the somme of eighteenpence for each pounce was & is to bee allowed for & towards the fixing of them in their sev^{all} places w^{ch} is to bee added above the 50^{li}.

Mrd. Alsoe that the charg of carriedg & portridg and casks is to be accounted wth the somme of the books, The books as foll :

*Baxters works in 2 vol : ² 22 ^s	*Baines on Col :			
4 ^s 6 ^d	...	...	...	01 06 06
*Blakes cov ^t of grace 4 ^s 6 ^d	*Boultons works			
2 vol : 10 ^s	...	...	...	00 14 06
Boultons [Samuel] arraigm ^t of Err ^r 2 ^s 6 ^d	*Bor-			
roughs Irenicū 2 ^s 8 ^d	...	...	...	00 05 02
*Barlow on Tim : 7 ^s	Baines on the Ephes: 10 ^s 6 ^d			00 17 06
*Birds [Beards] theat ^r of gods Judgm ^{ts} 6 ^s	Caryl			
on Job 5 vol : ³ 36 ^s 6 ^d				02 02 06
Clarks Marrow of Eccl: hystory 10 ^s	Culver-			
wels [Nathaniel] light of nature 2 ^s 9 ^d	...			00 12 09

¹ Both the libraries are included in one list, but there is an indication sufficiently clear to show which books were intended for Turton and which for Walmsley.

² There are four volumes of Baxter's works now at Turton. The "2 vol:" is clearly a mistake for "4 vol.," as copies of three of the four volumes were bought for Manchester and Gorton, at a cost of 16s. 6d.

³ There would only be five volumes published at this date, to be complete there should be twelve.

*Calvins Institutions 7 ^s 6 ^d	*Calvin on Job 8 ^s ...	00	15	06
Clarks Martyrologie ¹ 15 ^s	Elton on the romans			
12 ^s	...	01	07	00
Elton on the Col: 6 ^s	*Fox's Acts and Monum ^{ts} 2			
40 ^s	...	02	06	00
*Gelaspies Arons rod 5 ^s	Th: Goodwins select			
cases 6 ^s 6 ^d	...	00	11	06
*Greenhill on Ezek: 3 vol. 10 ^s 3	*Goodwins			
Christ. arm ^r 4 8 ^s	...	00	18	00
Goudg on the heb. 2 vol. 20 ^s	*Greenhams			
works 13 ^s	...	01	13	00

¹ See *ante* p. 34. Copies of Clark's *Martyrology*, as well as of the *Marrow of Divinity*, were also purchased for Gorton, and they are among the very few books now missing from that library. No doubt the woodcuts of "tortures" in the *Martyrology*, and the "Lively Effigies of most of the eminentest of them cut in copper" of the *Marrow*, were attractions which very few of the "godly English books" possessed, and by constant use they have been probably long since thumbed out of existence.

² The importance of Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, in promoting and confirming the Reformation in England, was very great. No book after the English translation of the Bible had so much influence, and certainly no book published in the sixteenth century could be compared to it for popularity or influence. Every parish was directed by a royal injunction to be provided with a copy. Manchester and Bolton would, no doubt, in pursuance of the injunction possess copies, otherwise it is probable that we should find them among the books purchased for these parishes. As will be seen from Mr. French's book, the copies bought were those of the eighth edition (1641, 3 vols. fol.), and he assumes from the fact that the first and second volumes are the only ones remaining at both Turton and Gorton, and *from the price*, that the third volume was not purchased, but the Gorton catalogue distinctly says, 3 volumes, 38s.

³ Mr. French (p. 78) states that only *two* volumes of this work were bought, although he had a copy of the original list before him when compiling his *Notices*. He does not seem to have noticed that the two volumes remaining are not consecutive, the one containing Greenhill's Exposition on Chapters 1-5, and the other on chapters 14-19, the second volume containing chapters, 6-13 being missing. The work, to be complete, should be in five volumes, but the last two were not published at the time the library was completed.

⁴ *Goodwin*, is clearly a mistake for *Gouge*. The book intended is *The Whole Armour of God*, &c., by William Gouge. See description in Mr. French's work, p. 10. The book did not, however, cost 20s. as there stated. Mr. French has confused the book with the same author's *Commentary on the Hebrews* contained, in the next entry.

*Heilens Cosmography 20 ^s	*Hildersam on Psal.								
51, 15 ^s 6 ^d ...	...	...	...	...	...	01	15	06	
Jenkin on Jude 10 ^s 6 ^d	*Jermin on y ^e Pv ^r bs								
and on the Ecclesiast. ¹	both at 12 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	01	02	06	
*Jewels Apolog : 20 ^s	Loves Works 8 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	01	08	00	
Mayer on the bible 5 vol. 3 ^{li}	*Moortons								
Cathol : appeal 7 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	...	03	07	00	
*Morneys mistery of Iniquitie	And on the								
Mass 2 vol. ² ...	...	...	...	...	...	00	10	00	
*Pirkins [William Perkins Works]	3 vol : 37 ^s								
Byfeild on Col : & on Peet ^r	15 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	02	12	00	
*Slater on Thess : 5 ^s	*Ushers answer to y ^e								
Jesuites 4 ^s 6 ^d ...	...	...	...	...	...	00	09	06	
*Ursins Cattachisme 8 ^s	*Ushers body of								
devinity 6 ^s 6 ^d ...	...	...	...	...	...	00	14	06	
*Dr. Jo Whites Works 5 ^s 6 ^d	*Dr. fr : Whites								
answ ^r to fisher 5 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	...	00	10	06	
*Willets Works in 7 vol : 3 ^{li}	15 ^s A great bible								
30 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	...	05	05	00	
3									
*Book Martyres 40 ^s	*Pirkins 3 vol : 37 ^s ..					03	17	00	
*Jewels Apol : 20 ^s	*Ushers so ^m Christ								
religiō 6 ^s 6 ^d ...	...	...	...	...	...	01	06	06	
*Ursins cattachisme 8 ^s	*Morneys mystery								
of Iniquitie and on the mass	at 10 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	00	18	00	
*Peet ^r Martyrs comō places	12 ^s ...	...	...	...	...	00	12	00	

¹ The *Paraphrasticall Meditations by way of Commentary on the Proverbs*, 1638, fol., is now at Turton, and its "presumed cost," according to Mr. French, was 12s., but he makes no mention of the *Commentary upon Ecclesiastes*, London, 1639, 4to., which accompanies it in this entry, but which was missing when he compiled his catalogue.

² Mr. French says that the *Mystery of Iniquity*, alone cost 10s., but it appears from this entry that two works of De Mornay were purchased for that sum.

³ This mark is in the original entry, and from the fact that the books which follow are written in an inner margin, and that some of them are duplicates of those preceding, it seems clear that they were those originally intended for Walmsley, but which, as appears in the text, I have reason for thinking never reached that place.

*Tayler 6 vol : 29 ^s	*Topsell on Joell 5 ^s ...	01	14	00
*Book of homilies 4 ^s	Attersoll on y ^e Sacra-			
m ^t 3 ^s 6 ^d ...		00	07	06
Taylor's Works ¹ 10 ^s	Leighs body of			
divinitie 12 ^s ...		01	02	00
*Stoughton 7 ^s 6 ^d	*Rutherford 4 vol : ² 13 ^s	01	00	06
ffor carriedg casks portridg &c. ...		02	08	00
ffor desks & Iron work &c. as appears ...		07	12	00
7 dossin & 10 chains & clasps & fixing...		01	03	07

Whereoff is 3^{li} 15^s allowed for fixing. The total is 53 15 00³
 Turton & Walmsley quitt."

The library at Turton is still in existence, and is the principal subject of Mr. French's work⁴ to which the reader is referred for an account of the books, as well as of their restoration and repair, by Mr. French's praiseworthy exertions.

With regard to the books that were bought for Walmsley, it seems doubtful whether they ever reached their destination. There is certainly no evidence that they did arrive at Walmsley, and though there is no direct proof to the contrary, the facts seem to show that such was the case, and that all the books intended for Turton and Walmsley were taken to Turton by George Chetham, and remained there. We have seen from Tilsley's letter of April 5, 1655 (*ante* p. 22) that two of the feoffees residing in or near Bolton "were not tenacious for ye chappels." And it will be noticed that the heading of the list of books for Turton

¹ Mr. French understands by this entry three of the six volumes of Taylor's Works, but he has not noticed that the six volumes are also included in this list, and it seems probable that it would be a copy of the *Works of Dr. Thomas Taylor*, fol. London, 1653, a copy of which was bought for Bolton, and is now at the Bolton Grammar School. The six volumes just before mentioned, although by the same author, do not contain anything that is in the "Works" printed in 1653.

² It will be seen by this entry that four volumes of Rutherford's works were purchased at a cost of 13^s, not three volumes for 12^s as stated by Mr. French.

³ This should be £53 5s. 6d. The books for Walmsley cost only £10 17s. 6d.

⁴ Chet. Soc. vol. xxxviii.

and Walmsley, states that the books were "delivered to Mr. Geo: Chetham," who was then residing at Turton Tower, but there is no statement that they were placed in the two chapels.

In the list of documents belonging to Chetham's Hospital and Library in the year 1679, in the keeping of Thomas Mynshull (the Treasurer), appears the following :

"There is also an acc^t of all the p'ticul^r books placed in Manchester Church Gorton Chappell & Boulton Church, *and as there are or ought to have been placed in Turton and Walmsley Chappell.*

There is the discharges to the Executors from Manchestr & Gortō :

Boultō discharg was sent to Boultō to Al. Noris to be sealed. Turton and Walms- ley to Sqyre Cheth : to gett sealed." ¹	} "These were never returned."
--	-----------------------------------

Coming to the books themselves, we find that twenty-eight volumes were bought for Walmsley, and that of the fifty-two volumes now remaining at Turton, eleven are books bought for Walmsley, and *not* for Turton, a fact which, considered in conjunction with the extract above given from the list of documents, points strongly to the conclusion that the books never reached Walmsley. Of the other four libraries there is evidence of one kind or another to prove that they were placed in the respective

¹ These extracts, taken from the Minute Book of the Chetham feoffees, seem conclusive as to where the Turton and Walmsley libraries were placed. The entries in the Minute Book were not made until twenty years after the two libraries had been delivered into the hands of George Chetham. Thomas Mynshull had been a feoffee, and also Treasurer of the Hospital and Library since their foundation, and would therefore know the whole history of the libraries, and it is not likely he would have allowed such a statement as "and as there are *or ought to have been* placed in Turton and Walmsley chapels," without reasonable grounds for it. "Sqyre Cheth:" would be George Chetham, the executor, into whose hands the two libraries were delivered, and as he must have known that the Gorton discharge had been duly signed and returned when the books were deposited in the chapel there, it seems strange that he should not have caused the Turton and Walmsley discharges to be duly signed, unless he had reason for not doing so. It seems probable that he agreed with Tilsley that the sum allotted to the two chapels and Bolton was not enough, and that he caused the Walmsley books to be retained at Turton.

churches and chapels, but there is no trace whatever of any books having ever been placed in Walmsley chapel, though the book case intended for their reception seems to have been duly provided.

Mr. French speaks of this library as follows :

"The old chapel at Walmsley, about three miles north-west of Bolton, was rebuilt in 1839 ; but long before that time the Chetham books had been dispersed and lost, and all that remained of the oak case was the portion bearing the inscription : this was removed to Manchester, and now forms part of an oak sideboard in the Chetham Hospital there." ¹

GORTON CHAPEL.

This library was completed and handed over on July 28, 1658, a discharge being duly signed and delivered to the executors of Humphrey Chetham on that date, of which the following is a copy :

"TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom these presents may come we William Leigh, Minister of Gods word att Gorton in the County of Lancaster.² Robert Wallwork and Thomas Shelmerdyne of Gorton aforesaid chappellreeves of and for the Chappell of and in Gorton aforesaid. John Cork and Robert Wyldeinge Constables of Gorton aforesaid And others the inhabitants of and within Gorton aforesaid whose names are subscribed Send Greeting Whereas Humfrey Chetham late of Clayton in the aforesaid countie of Lancaster Esquire Did in and by his last will

¹ See *ante*, p. 56.

² Calamy (*Abridgment*, vol. ii. p. 412) says : "Mr. William Leigh, a serious, single-hearted man of good abilities, very labourious in the work of the ministry, one of the Classis of Manchester. He was grievously afflicted with the stone, which at last cut him off in 1664, about fifty years of age." Henry Newcome (*Autobiography*, vol. i. p. 155) says he died in 1666. Writing under the date January 11, in that year, he says "We buried poor Mr. Leigh of Gorton at Denton Chapel." There was a Mr. William Leigh, minister of Culcheth [Newchurch] Chapel 1648-50 (*Commonwealth Church Surveys*, Record Society, vol. i. p. 50), who was married to Martha Hopwood on November 26, 1649, at Hollins Chapel. (*Local Gleanings*, 4to., p. 256.) According to Canon Raines (*MSS.*) he was appointed curate of Gorton in 1656, and was ejected in 1662, Caleb Stopford succeeding him on December 17, in that year.

and testament in writeinge beareinge date the sixteenth day of December which was in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand sixe hundred ffifty and one (Amongst other matters and thinges therein contained and comprised) Give and bequeath the sum'e of Two hundred pounds to bee bestowed by his Executors in his said will nominated in Godly English bookes such as Calvins Prestons and Perkins Works, com'ents or Annotations on the Bible or some parts thereof or such other Bookes as Richard Johnson John Tyldesley and Richard Hollinworth Clerke in the said will named or anie of them should think most proper for the edification of the com'on people by the discrec'ion of the said Executors chained upon Deskes or to bee ffixed to the Pillars or other convenient places in the Parish Church of Manchester and Boulton in the Moores in the said Countie of Lancaster And in the Chappells of Turton Walmisley and Gorton in the aforesaid Countie of Lancaster within a certaine tyme in the said will mentioned after his decease And the said Humfrey Chetham constituted ordained and made his Nephewes George Chetham Esquire and Edward Chetham gentleman Executors of his last will and testament And some yeares afterwards departed this life And Whereas since the death of the said Humfrey Chetham Itt was thought fitt ordered agreed and assented unto by the aforesaid Executors and by the greater number of the ffeoffees of the said Humfrey Chetham nominated in his said last will for and concerninge the pious and charitable uses given left and bequeathed by the said Humfrey Chetham in and by his said last will and testament That the sum'e of Thirty pounds is Allotted and designed to and for the Chappell of Gorton aforesaid for and as their parte share and p'portion of the said sum'e of Two hundred pounds for the Buyinge of Bookes for the Chappell of Gorton aforesaid: And because the inhabitants of and within the said Chappellry of Gorton will not bee att charges of Chaines Deskes and other such like thinges for the fixinge of the Bookes there accordinge to the said will Therefore the Charges aforesaid are to bee deducted and payd out of the aforesaid sum'e of Thirty poundes.¹ Now KNOW YEE That wee the aforesaid Minister Chappellreeves Constables and other Inhabitants whose names are subscribed as aforesaid Doe consent and agree unto the premisses And doe further by these presents Acknowledge and confesse That wee

¹ See Minute of June 29, 1659 (*ante* p. 24). The amount fixed for shelving, &c., was afterwards allowed to Gorton.

have received and had att or before the sealinge and deliverie of these presents of and from the said George Chetham and Edward Chetham Executors as aforesaid to and for the uses aforesaid and to be fixt in some convenient place or places of the same Chappell Accordinge to the same will All and every the Bookes (the which with the prices thereof and the charges of the affixeinge thereof as aforesaid are contained in a schedule unto these presents annexed And doe amount unto the sum'e of Thirty pounds As will appeare by a survey and perusall of the same schedule And we doe approve allow and accept thereof in lieu & full and absolute satisfaction and discharge of and for the parte portion & share of the said sum'e of Two hundred pounds belonginge to the Chappell of Gorton aforesaid And wee declare that the Bookes are such as wee desire And the which were elected or chosen or approved and allowed by the said Richard Johnson John Tildesley and Richard Hollinworth or some of them according to the said will **IN TESTIMONY** whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and seales the eight and twentieth day of June in the yeare of our Lord god according to the computation of the Church of England one thousand six hundred fifty and eight.

WILLIAM LEIGH Minister
ROBERT **R** WALWORK
THOMAS **T** SHELMEKDYNE
Chapelreeves

JOHN **J** **C** CORK
ROBERT **R** WILDINGE
Constables

THOMAS STRANGWAYS
ALEXANDER HERONN
GEORGE **L** SIMISTER his mark
WILLIAM **W** BIRKENSHAWE marke
JOSEPH GRAVER
RICHARD TAYLOR
FRANCES WOOD
HUGH BORDMAN.

The Schedule menc'oned in the deed whereunto this is annexed :¹

*Ambroses Prima, Media, Ultima, in 4to	...	00	07	00
Augustines Confessions in 4to	...	...	00	01 06
*Assemblies Annotations Vol : 2, in ffol.	...	02	05	00
Baxter { *against Tombes in 4to	...	...	00	04 00
{ *Saints rest in 4to	...	...	00	06 06

¹ The books marked * are still at Gorton, and will be found described in Mr. French's book.

Boulton	{ *Direc'ions for walkeinge with God }	in 4to	00	10	00
	*True happinesse ...				
*Brightman	on Revelation	in 4to	00	05	06
Burgesse	{ *On John *Of Justificac'on ... }	in 4to	00	06	00
	*Spirituell Refineinges...		00	10	00
*Beards Theatre	of Gods Judgements	in ffol...	00	06	00
*Brent (Sr Nath:)	Counsell of Trent ¹	...	00	11	00
Clarks	lives of the ffathers	in 4to	00	10	00
Crookes	guide to true blessednes	in 16to	00	01	02
*Cartwrighte	Confutation of Rhemists	} in ffol	00	12	00
*Calvins	Institutions		00	15	00
*Chillingworth	Religion of Protestants ²		00	06	00
Clarks	Martyrology 2 parts	in ffol.	00	15	00
Dod	{ *On Comandments *Lords Prayer... .. }	in 4to	00	06	00
			00	02	06
*Drakes	Chronologie	in 4to	00	01	08
*Fox's	Acts & Monuments Vol: 3	in ffol att ³ ...	01	18	00
*Gee	of Prayer	in 12 ^o	00	03	06
*Hacwills	Apologie	in ffol.	00	13	00
*Harmony	of Confessions	in 4to	00	03	06
*Harris	Sermons	in ffol...	00	09	00
*Hildersham		in ffol	00	15	06
Josephus	Historie	in ffol.	00	16	00
*Knox	Historie of the Church of Scotland	...	00	07	00
*Loves	Workes	...	00	08	00
*Mayer	on difficult places of the 7 Cath: Epist	...	00	03	06
*Meades	Workes Vol: 4	in 4to...	00	18	00
Moreton	{ *Catholique Appeale *Grand Imposture }	in 4to	00	07	00
			00	01	06

¹ This is a translation by Sir N. Brent of Paul Sarpi's *Istoria del concilio Tridentino*. The authors *nom de plume* of Pietro Soave Polano seems to have been taken by Mr. French for the real name of the author.

² Unusual liberality is shown in the selection of this admirable work.

³ The second volume is missing.

*Moulin Anatomie of Arm: in 4to	...	...	00	01	08
*Napeir on Revelations in 4to	...	...	00	02	06
Pembles Workes in ffol.	...	...	00	10	00
*Perkins Vol: 3 in ffol.	...	...	01	17	00
Raleigh Sr Walter in ffol.	...	...	01	00	00
*Reynolds on the 110 Psalme in 4to	...	...	00	05	00
*Richardson on Old Testament in ffol.	...	...	00	07	00
*Roberts Key of the Bible Vol: 2 in 12 ^o	...	...	00	06	06
*Rogers Seaven Treatises in ffol.	...	...	00	05	00
*Trap on New Testament in ffol.	...	...	00	15	00
*Ursins Catechisme in ffol.	...	...	00	08	00
*Ushers substance of Christian Religion in 4to	...	...	00	06	00
Wollebius ¹ in 12 ^o	...	...	00	01	08
*Whites way to the True Church in ffol.	...	...	00	06	00
*Whites Answer to ffisher in ffol.	...	...	00	05	00
*Weemes Workes Vol: 4 in 4to	...	...	00	16	00
The Chaines 14 ^s and carriage of Caske from					
London 26 ^s 4 ^d and Claspinge Bookes 12 ^d			02	01	04
More towards the Presse to putt the Bookes in			03	09	06
			30 00 00"		

In the margin of the Schedule, opposite Calvin's Institutions, is written in a different hand² "abated 7^s 6^d in that Book it cost soe," and at the foot in the same hand is "p^d 7^s 6^d more in money w'ch was abated in the ov'charge on Calvin as appears above and on the other syde."

The endorsement on the "other syde" is :

"The 5th day of July 1658

Take notice that uppo' the receiving of this acquittance for the Books wthin mentioned from the inhabitants of Gorton, the som'e of three

¹ *Compendium Theologiae Christianae* of Johan Wolleb, or Wollebius, was translated under the title *The Abridgment of Christian Divinity translated cleared and enlarged* by Alexander Ross. London, 1656, 12mo., reprinted 1660.

² Written by Thomas Mynshull, Treasurer to the feoffees.

pounds nyne shillings sixpence was paid togeather wth the som'e of seaven shillings w^{ch} was overcharged in Calvins institutions, their beeing too books of them bought for 15^s: soe as I do acknowledg to have Rec'd besydes the above sd som'e ffor the use expressed the som'e of 7^s 6^d

Witness THO: MYNSHULL

THOMAS T SHELMEYDYNE
his mark"

By the minute agreed to at the meeting of the feoffees on June 29, 1659,² Gorton became entitled to two pounds ten shillings in addition to the thirty pounds already received, and the following memorandum written on the back of the discharge shows how the same was expended :

"Mrd that 45^s was allowed by the feoffees to the fixing of these bookes; viz. 18^d for each xx^s of bookes as app^{rs} by ord^r of June 29th 1659 w^{ch} was thus p^d to Edw: Walker³ for Iron Worke done for the presse and to fasten the books as hinges locks rods &c. oo 14 oo

Del[ivered] Hugh Boordman⁴ as app^{rs} by his receipt in the p'sence of Edm: Lees library keep^r & Thomas Lightbowne⁵ 31st March 1666, *Dr. Fulke [on the Rhemish Testament] 11^s *Peet. Martyrs [Commonplaces] 12^s *Rogers 7 treatises⁷

¹ The three pounds nine shillings and sixpence here mentioned is the last item in the schedule, the books being provided before the press was procured to receive them.

² *Ante*, p. 24.

³ There is an Edw: Walker among the Manchester Protestors of 1641-2, No. 137. (*Palatine Note-book*, vol. i. p. 83.)

⁴ "Hugh Bordman" was one of the "inhabitants" of Gorton who signed the discharge in 1658. He may have been Chapelreeve at this time.

⁵ Edmund Lees was the first assistant librarian of the Chetham Library, under Richard Johnson. (See *Palatine Note-book*, vol. ii. pp. 183-4.)

⁶ Thomas Lightbown was a feoffee of the Hospital and Library.

⁷ There is also a copy of the *Seven Treatises* in the Schedule, and both copies are still at Gorton. They are, however, different editions. See Mr. French's book, p. 120.

5^s *Dr Renolds on the L^ds Supper [and passions
of the soul] 3^{ss} 01 11 00

45^s"

Mr. French has given bibliographical notices of such of the books as are not duplicates of those at Turton, and also states that the book-case and its contents were removed from the Chapel, in 1847, to the schoolroom where they still remain. He also states that the number of volumes in 1856 was fifty-six, and as the original number was only sixty-eight, the library is almost intact.²

¹ Besides the books in the Schedule, and these additions, there are, according to Mr. French's Index, copies of Bishop Jewel's *Works*, and Topsell's *Times Lamentation, or an Exposition on Joel*, at Gorton.

Mr. J. E. Bailey informs me that among the books in Mr. Crossley's Library were three volumes, two of them being a Greek Testament, and the third, a book dated about 1730, containing inscriptions that they belonged to the Curates of Gorton for ever. This seems to imply, that in addition to H. Chetham's bequest, a library had been (subsequently) bequeathed to the Church or Curates of Gorton.

² Gorton Chapel is dedicated to St. James, not St. Thomas, as Mr. French states.

ASTLEY.

A library of about two hundred and fifty volumes, of which the existence has hitherto escaped notice, is preserved in the Vicarage of Astley.¹ No record of the founder exists, nor is anything known of the date of the foundation of the Library.² From the fact, however, that in nearly every volume is the name of "Thomas Mort," as the owner, generally followed by the price he paid for them, and from the further fact that this is clearly

¹ This is the only library, the existence of which has been brought to my knowledge by a reply to the circular which I addressed to the Incumbents of Lancashire, and I am indebted to the Rev. William Hewlett, D.D., the present venerable Vicar of Astley, for my knowledge of it, and for the following interesting account of his introduction to it fifty-three years since:—

"When I came here in the year 1831 I had gone over the house (the Vicarage) with the person who was in charge. On reaching the attics the door was thrown open, and he said 'There is nothing in there.' I said 'There is something like furniture,' to which he replied 'That is only the Library.' 'What do you mean by the Library,' I said. 'Oh! a lot of old books,' he replied. I immediately examined the room with the aid of a candle, and found four or five oak bookcases filled with books ranging from folios down to duodecimos. On my coming to reside at the Vicarage, I had the books brought from their dark room, and placed in my study, where they have since remained, though by reason of my having changed the room I use for a study, and the books themselves being more convenient on open shelves, they are not now in the old oak cases in which I found them. At the time when the house was uninhabited, before I came to it, a Sunday School was kept in the lower part of the house, and the children and others had access to the room in which the books were. Some time after I had been here, a woman brought a book to me and asked me if I would buy it. On looking at it I saw Thomas Mort (presumably the donor of the Library) written on the title page, and I immediately asked her where she had got it from. She said her husband had it given him for shaving a man. I of course kept the book, and said if anything of the sort occurred again I would take them before a magistrate." The old oak cases are still preserved in the Vicarage; they are oblong in shape, with two doors opening from the centre, and quite plain, but of that substantial character which is generally found in 17th century furniture.

² The registers (which otherwise might have afforded some clue to the donor) only date back to 1760. In that year the old chapel was pulled down, and a new and enlarged one built by the landowners, and the living was augmented by Mr. Froggat, of Dam House (now Astley Hall). During the re-building of the chapel, the registers, and other documents, were removed to Dam House, and have not been seen or heard of since.

Thomas Mort, of Dam House, Esquire, who died in 1734, and who was in 1732 an especial benefactor as well of the Chapel as of the School, we may conclude with tolerable certainty that the Library was his gift;¹ and it seems probable that he gave the books between the year 1713, and the date of his death, 1734, as amongst other books there is a copy of the folio edition of Whitby's *Paraphrase of the New Testament* of 1713 containing his autograph, and a statement that he gave £1 14s. 0d. for it. Besides the books which he bought, and which contain his name, the collection includes several, which, to judge from the names written in them, he inherited from his father, Adam Mort, and his grandfather, Thomas Mort. One or two of the volumes have also "Astley Chappell" written in them.

The books form an excellent theological library for the period at which they were collected, and show that Thomas Mort was not actuated by any narrow or sectarian spirit in making the collection, but was desirous that the Minister of Astley should have access, not merely to the best English works of the preceding century, but to the works of the Fathers, Greek as well as Latin, and to many valuable works of Roman Catholic and continental writers.

The following are the most important and interesting volumes which I have noticed, but, there being no catalogue, it is probable that a careful and detailed examination would result in the discovery of other volumes of equal, and perhaps of greater interest.²

¹ The Morts were Lords of the Manor of Astley. Adam Mort, of Dam House, purchased the manorial rights about 1609. He built Astley Chapel about 1632, and endowed it; and also left by his will money and land for charitable purposes. Thomas Mort, the presumed donor of the Library, was great grandson of Adam Mort. He was aged 88 years at his death, in 1734. For pedigree of the Morts, and other particulars, see *Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii., pp. 249-51.

² Besides his autograph, Thomas Mort, in nearly every book, noted the price he paid for it, and I have inserted the same in the text. The name (and price) is invariably written on the title page of the volume, a fact to which, perhaps, the library owes its preservation in its present complete state, as this was instrumental in recovering at least one book, which otherwise could not possibly have been identified. If other donors had done the same, we should not have had now to lament the disappearance of so many libraries.

- Sacra Biblia Hebraice, Græce, et Latine cum annotationibus
Francisci Vatabli. (Heidelberg) Ex off. Commelliana.
1616. 2 vols. fo.¹
- Divi Ambrosii Opera. Paris. Apud Gervasum Chevalonium.
1539. fo. (10s.)
- S. Athanasii Opera. (Latin). Paris. Sonnius. 1581. fo. (10s.)
- S. Augustini Opera. Lugduni. Juntæ. 1563. 16 vols. 8vo.
(30s.)²
- Opera D. Basilii Magni . . . omnia. (Latin) Basle. Ex off.
Hervagiana. 1540. 4 vols. fo. (5s.)
- Divi Joannis Chrysostomi Opera. (Latin) Venetiis. Apud
Dom Nicolinum. 1583. 8 vols. 4to.
- Divi Clementis (Romani) Opera (Latin). Paris. C. Guillard.
1544. fo. (3s.)³
- S. Cypriani Opera. Paris. 1633. fo. (8s.)
- Divi Cyrilli Alexandrini Opera Latine. Paris. Sonnius.
1572. 2 vols. in one. fo. (11s.)⁴

¹ Generally known as Vatable's Polyglot.

² Each of the 16 volumes contains the autograph of Richard Hollinworth, the Manchester Annalist, and Thomas Mort, in addition to stating the price he gave for them, has added "worth much more."

³ This rare and interesting volume ranks as an *Editio Princeps*, for although the several works contained in it, and there attributed to S. Clement of Rome, had been previously separately printed, yet they here appear collected together for the first time. But, besides these works, half the volume is occupied by the Epistles of S. Leo the Great, and other early popes, and the decrees of several early Councils, many of which epistles and decrees are here printed for the first time. The *Canones Apostolica* are in Greek—the rest of the volume in Latin. The editor was John Sichard.

Although printed at Paris by the celebrated Charlotte Guillard, during her second widowhood, the book seems to have been a joint venture of herself and the De la Portes of Lyons, for on the title of some copies, instead of the name *Carolæ Guillard*, is *apud Hugonem et hæredes Aemonis a Porta*.

⁴ This edition is more nearly complete than any previous one. It was edited by Gentian Hervet. No part of the Greek text of S. Cyril (except one or two short tracts) appeared until 1591. Although this edition appears in the first edition of the *Lexicon Bibliographicum* of Hoffman (1832), where the *Catalogue De la Bib. du Roi* is cited as the authority for it, it is curiously enough omitted, apparently as non-existing, in the second and generally more full and accurate edition of the *Bibl. Lexicon* given in 1838.

- Sancti Epiphanii Opera Omnia. (Greek and Latin) Coloniae.
1682. fo.¹
- Eusebii Opera. (Greek) Coloniae. 1688. 2 vols. fo. (£1.)²
- Gregorii Nazianzeni Opera. (Greek and Latin). Paris. Ex off.
Morell. 1609. 2 vols. fo. (£1 6s.)³
- S. Hieronymi Opera. Francfort. 1684. 12 vols. in 4. fo.
(£3 12s. 6d.)⁴
- S. Origenis Opera. (Latin). Paris. Parvus et Ascensius.
1519. fo. (8s.)⁵
- Decima Tertia Centuria Ecclesiasticæ Historiæ. Basle. Ex
off. Oporin. 1574. fo.⁶

¹ Although this book is described on the title as *Editio Nova juxta Parisinam anno 1622 adornata*, yet it is not a mere reprint of that edition, but is carefully edited by J. Thomasius, who has added several tracts not included in the Paris edition; among others the oration of H. Valesius, *In Petavii mortem*, and the animadversions of Petavius which had appeared in 1624. This is still the *Editio optima* of Epiphanius.

² A reprint of the Paris edition of 1628, but badly and carelessly printed.

³ Though called the second edition of the works of Gregory Nazianzen, this is really the first which contains all the extant works of this father, and like all the Greek impressions of Morell is a book of merit and interest. It is dedicated to Paul V., but though F. Morell says in the dedication that he has corrected the text upon several MSS., yet he has not shown so much care as might be wished. Still the text is much better than that of the *Edit. Prin.* given by Hervagius in 1550, and this edition is also considered more accurate than that which succeeded it, given by Morell in 1630.

⁴ The best of the editions of the works of S. Jerome which preceded the Benedictine of 1693. The editor was Genschius.

⁵ Part of the title page containing the date is gone, and was so when Thomas Mort bought it, as appears by a MS. note. It seems, however, to be a copy of the second edition of Origen, given by Parvus and Ascensius, and edited by Jacques Merlin. The interest of the volume lies in the *Apologia pro Origene* of Merlin, prefixed, for which the Syndic of the Sorbonne, Noel Beda, denounced Merlin to the Faculty of Theology, and against which he wrote *Dialogi contra Apologiam M. Jacobi Merlin* (a work I have sought for, but have been unable to find). The *Dialogi* were of course approved by the Sorbonne, as was a work of Chretien Macé, against Merlin, written about the same time; but, as Merlin refused to submit to the judgment of the Sorbonne, the cause was removed to the Parliament, where it continued pending from 1522 to 1526, when a final decree was made, approving the books of Beda and Macé, and forbidding the reprinting of the *Apologia* of Merlin. The judgment is given by Duplessis D'Argentré in his *Collectio Judiciorum de Notis Erroribus*, vol. ii. p. 10. See also vol. i. Index Sententiarum, p. iv.

⁶ This volume, the eighth and last of the works of the Centuriatores Magdeburgici,

- Baronius Annales Ecclesiastici. Col. Agripp. Gymnici.
1609. fo. (£4.)
- Hugonis de S. Victore Opera. Venetiis. Somaschius.
1558. (£1.)¹
- D. Haymonis Episc. Halberstaten Homiliarum, pars Æstivalis. Colon. Cervicorum. 1540.²
- S. Augustine of the Citie of God. London. 1610. fo.
(3s. 6d.)³

edited by Illyricus Flaccus (M. Francowitz), the first seven of which are wanting, is deserving of notice as having on the side, on a medallion, the arms of the Venables family, with the inscription "*Sigill. Pet. Venables. Bar. de. Kinderton.*" It had no doubt belonged to Peter Venables, Baron de Kinderton, who was born in 1604, and who died in 1669.

A copy of the *Catalogus testium veritatis* of Illyricus Flaccus, printed at Geneva, 1608, fo., is also in the Library. But this edition, as well as that of Lyons, 1597, was so much altered by the editor, S. Goulard, that it can hardly be considered the same work with the earlier editions given by the author himself.

¹ This book contains the autograph "C. Mountjoye."

² Haymon, Bishop of Halberstadt, is said to have been a native of England, a pupil of Alcuin, and a relation of Bede. His works—mostly commentaries on portions of the Holy Scriptures, and sermons—have been reprinted by Migne, in vols. 116, 117, and 118, of the *Patrologia*. The original editions are all rare.

³ T.P. is impressed on the binding of this volume, which contains the following MS. entries :—"Francis Pole, given her by her deare Mother, July, 1669." "Thomas Power." Mort has written : "Thos. Mort bought of Mr. Eph^r Johnson, May y^e 30th 1698, Manchest^r, pr. 3s. 6d." The name Power appears in the Poll Book for Manchester (or "generation of vipers," as is written on the document in a contemporary hand) for 1690, edited by Mr. Harland (Chet. Soc., vol. lvii.). Ephraim Johnston was an early Manchester bookseller, apparently dealing in both new and second-hand books. In the copy of the *Catalogus Testium Veritatis* before-mentioned, Thomas Mort has notified the fact that he gave 12s. for the book, and has added "besides what I allowed to Mr. Johnson." Hotten in his *Handbook to the Topography and Family History of England and Wales*, 1863, p. 121, gives three books (printed in 1697-8-9), by Thomas Gipps, Rector of Bury, as having on the title page "Manchester, Ephraim Johnston, Bookseller." Johnston's name does not appear in the Poll Book of 1690, and it is, therefore, probable that he commenced business after that date. His bookselling in Manchester seems to have ended disastrously, if we may judge from the following extract, taken from the list of provincial booksellers contained in Dunton's *Life and Errors*, edit. of 1818, vol. i. p. 238. Speaking of William Clayton, a Manchester bookseller, Dunton says :—"He was apprentice to Mr. Johnston of the same town, but his master thinking it necessary to be a knave, and as the consequence, to walk off, Mr. Clayton succeeds him, and has stepped into the

Hales, Golden Remains. London. 1673. 4to.

Grotius, De Veritate Religionis Christianæ. Amsterdam. 1696.¹

Breviarum Romanum (undated).

The Defence of the Aunswere to the Admonition against the reply of T[homas] C[artwright], by John Whitgift. Printed at London by Henry Binneman for Humphrey Toye. Anno 1574. fo.²

Musicks Monument; or a Remembrancer of the best practical Music, both Divine and Civil, that has ever been known to have been in the world. By Thomas Mace. London. 1676. fo.³

Book of Homilies. London. 1713. fo.⁴

Fox's Acts and Monuments. London. 1684. 3 vols. fo. (£4 Os. Od.)

whole business of that place, which is very considerable, and if he have but prudence he may thrive apace." If we are to understand from this paragraph that Clayton carried on the business in Johnston's shop, its locality is at once fixed, for on the title page of the *Mathematical Lectures*, by John Jackson (which Mr. W. E. A. Axon, *Notes and Queries*, 4th Ser., vol. iii. p. 98, believes, after the Martin Marprelate press, to have been the first book printed in Manchester), we find "Printed by Roger Adams in the Parsonage, and sold by William Clayton, Bookseller, at the Conduit, 1719." In the Poll Book for 1690, among the residents in the Conduit are "Mr. John Johnson, his wife, and sone." The Conduit, from whence the whole water supply of Manchester was at one time obtained, was situate at the Market Street end of the present Victoria Street.

¹ Thomas Mort has written inside this book, "Ex libris Tho: Mort e dono Domini Risley Brown," "Mr. Risley Brown," along with "Tho: Mort, Esq.," and others, was appointed overseer of the highways for the parish of Leigh in 1688 (*Chet. Soc.*, vol. ix. p. 177), and was one of the twelve jurors allowed by each side in the Jacobite trials at Manchester in 1694. (*Chet. Soc.*, vol. xxviii. p. 64, and vol. lxi. 2nd part, p. 5.)

² This scarce volume contains the name of "St Nath: Brent," no doubt the translator of Paul Sarpi's *Istoria del Concilio Tridentino*, and there are numerous MS. notes in the volume apparently in the same hand.

³ "Dr. Worthington was well skilled, and delighted in music, especially vocall, and had an excellent voice." (*Diary*, *Chet. Soc.*, vol. xiii. p. 28.) He was a pupil of Thomas Mace, both for vocal music and the "violl." (*Ibid.* 27, 28, 29, 30.) See Mr. Crossley's note on this book and its author, on p. 27 of the *Diary*.

⁴ This volume contains the inscription "This Book belongs to y^e Chappel of Astley, 1716, and was given by Thomas Mort, of Dam House, Esq."

Poole's Synopsis Criticorum. London. 1669-76. 5 vols.
fo.¹

There are also the works of Andrews, Barrow, Bray, Cave, Chillingworth, Comber, Fuller, Heylin, Hooker, Jewel, Pearson, Perkins, Sanderson, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, Jeremy Taylor, Tillotson, Waterland, and many others.

¹ The copy of this work, and that of Fox's Martyrs are in excellent condition. They have been rebound at the cost of the Rev. Dr. Hewlett.

CARTMEL.

The Priory of St. Mary, at Cartmel, founded by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke in 1188, would no doubt possess a library of manuscript and printed books prior to the dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII., but it would share the fate of most of the monastic libraries at that time. Mr. Stockdale, the historian of Cartmel—but without citing any authority—says :

“A.D. 1537. At the time of the dissolution of religious houses, the Earls of Derby and Sussex sold all the lead, bells, and church ornaments, as well as the beautiful manuscript books, papers, and documents, for a mere trifle.”¹

The library now in the vestry of Cartmel Church is one of the most ancient, and, perhaps, the most interesting of any existing church library in Lancashire. The precise date of its foundation is doubtful, but it was certainly before the year 1629, as under the date July 14, of that year, the following entry appears in the church books :

“It is ordered and agreed upon that the churchwardens seate in the body of the churche shall be enlarged both in the wideness and in the deske that *the bookes given unto the church* may bee more convenientlie laid and chained to remain there according to the directions of the donors.”²

In the “inventorie” of the church goods received on the 8th of July, 1642, the following books are included :

¹ *Annales Caermolenses: or Annals of Cartmel*, by James Stockdale. Ulverston, 1872. 8vo., p. 30. Conishead Priory, a near neighbour of Cartmel, was dissolved at the same time; but, according to Mr. Jopling (*Sketch of Furness and Cartmel*, London, 1843. 8vo., p. 157) two of its MSS. were then (1843) preserved. Speaking of the present Conishead Priory (built in 1821), he says, “In the Library, are preserved two manuscripts belonging to the ancient Priory. One is an illuminated copy of the Epistles of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo; and the other is a System of Education for Princes and Nobles, grounded upon the Principles of Peripatetic Philosophy.” All the contents of (the present) Conishead Priory, were sold and dispersed a few years after Mr. Jopling wrote.

² *Churches, Castles, and Ancient Halls of North Lancashire*. Lancaster, 1878-82. 4to. Part ii. p. 83.

"Two bibles, two books of homilies Marlorat exposition upon Matthew Erasmus upon y^e 4 Evangelists One book of the defence of the Church of England by Jewell 2 books of Martires."¹

In April, 1661, the same books were again included in the inventory of goods belonging to the church.

The greater part of the present library was added in 1696-7 by Thomas Preston of Holker, who, by his will, dated March 4, 1691-2, gave and bequeathed "to the better adorning of the new vestry in Cartmell Church, and for furnishing the same with books, and for railing in the Communion table and altar, £50. . . . The books now at Cartmell Town which were formerly my father's I give to the Church at Cartmell to be placed in the said new vestry there." The testator appointed his wife and his daughter Catherine executors of his will, and also appointed four supervisors. On January 30, 1696-7, the same Thomas Preston executed a codicil to his will, but did not thereby alter or revoke the bequest of £50 and the books at Cartmell Town before mentioned. He died the next day, January 31. His widow and daughter proved his will and codicil on March 26, 1697.²

¹ *Ibid.* Marlorat is written "*Marlowel*." All these books are still in the library.

² Thomas Preston was the second surviving son, and heir of Thomas Preston of Holker, who died in 1678. From the monumental inscription to him in Cartmel Church, it appears that he was fifty years of age when he died in 1696-7. In Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire* (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxviii. p. 235), under date 16 Sept., 1664, he is said to be then *æt.* 16 *an.* He was twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of George Dodding, of Conishead Priory, Esq. She died soon after her marriage, without issue. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, Bart., by whom he had issue one daughter, Catherine. He was elected M.P. for Lancaster in 1690, and again in 1695; and it appears from the wording of the codicil to his will, that he was in London attending to his Parliamentary duties at the time of his death. The codicil thus begins:—"I Thomas Preston now being come up to London to attend the service of the Honourable House of Commons assembled in Parliament of which I am a member, but now being indisposed, and seized with a violent sickness." He was engaged in a long but successful suit with his kinsman Sir Thomas Preston, of the Manor, Bart., relative to the Manor and Abbey of Furness, which Sir Thomas had settled on the Jesuits. Some account of it will be found in Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1844 (pp. 426-428). Burke, however, is in error in stating (p. 428) that Sir Thomas Preston of the Manor had been a Catholic priest before he married, but on succeeding to the title he obtained a

The books mentioned by the testator as being at Cartmel Town were soon afterwards deposited in the church vestry, but what part of the fifty pounds was spent in books, and how much in "adorning the new vestry," there is no record.

In the following year (1698) the Rev. John Armstrong, then Vicar of Cartmel,¹ compiled a catalogue of the books which is still in existence, from which it appears that there have been very few additions subsequently made to the books so bequeathed. In 1822 a second catalogue of the books was made, probably by Mr G. Strickland, a churchwarden in that year.

In the Reverend John Armstrong's catalogue the books are arranged, with one or two exceptions, under the authors' names in alphabetical order, that is to say, all the names beginning with A are put together, but without regard to the second or succeeding letters of the name. Besides the author's name, and

dispensation from the pope, as according to Oliver (*Collections towards illustrating the Biographies of the Scotch, English, and Irish Members. S.7. Exeter, 1838. 8vo. p. 160.*) and Foley (*Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, 1875-83. vol. v. p. 358-9*), it was only after the death of his second wife in 1673, when he was 31 years of age, that he entered the Society of Jesus, and he never advanced beyond the condition of Novice, or Lay-brother. The fact that his first wife died before he was 21 (Dugdale's *Visitation*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxviii. p. 236, where the name of his first wife is given, which neither Oliver or Foley could ascertain) is alone sufficient to disprove Burke's statement. The inventory of the goods of Thomas Preston of Holker, who died in 1696-7, amounted to £1,506 15s. The above extract from his will is taken from a longer one, which, together with the codicil, is contained in the *Annales Caermolenses* (p. 278). Canon Raines (*Notitia Cestrienses*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxii. p. 499), is in error in stating that it was the Thomas Preston who died in 1678 who left the Library to Cartmel Church, it was his son Thomas, as above mentioned, who died January 31, 1696-7.

¹ The Rev. John Armstrong, B.D., was Vicar of Cartmel from 1665 to 1698, in the month of September of which year he died. "He seems to have been," says the Rev. William Holfiott (*Cartmel Parish and Parish Church and Sermons preached therein*, London, 1854, p. 21), "a laborious painstaking man, and published a book called *Secret and family prayers* . . . and a Sermon bound with it." Watt says he was also Rector of Astwick, Bedfordshire, and gives the title of one Sermon by him, *The Soul's Work and Danger, a Sermon on Matt. xvi. 26.* 1704. 12mo. But I find no copy of either of these, or, indeed, of any book or tract by him in the British Museum.

the short title, there is added a price to each book, and Roman and Arabic numerals indicating a system of shelf arrangement ; but neither the dates when the books were printed, nor their sizes are given. It seems, however, quite clear that most, if not all, of the prices affixed to the volumes are not the sums actually paid for them, but are rather their estimated value when the worthy Vicar compiled the catalogue, as many of the books had belonged to Thomas Preston's father, and would be those mentioned in the will as being at Cartmel Town. Of the fifty pounds left by the will, it is probable that some part would be spent in adorning the vestry, and the value of the books, according to Mr. Armstrong's catalogue, is over sixty-nine pounds. The catalogue is written on two large sheets of paper, each divided into three columns, the first sheet containing the books from A to M, the second from N to Z. At the end of the catalogue is a list of eight of the books which were missing, when the library was examined in 1822 by G. Strickland, churchwarden. Then follows :

"1854. June 7. Backed with Calico and bound with Riband by William and Agnes Field."

On the back of the first sheet is written :

"This catalogue was made by the Rev. John Armstrong B.D. who was Incumbent of Cartmel 33 years and died September 1698. Its present back and binding were added to it June 1854 by Mr. Field of Cartmel, and his granddaughter Miss Agnes Field. Mr. Field transcribed the two sheets of this catalogue at the same time, which must be considered a wonderful piece of work for a man of his great age, 85. June 1854. W. ff."¹

On the back of the second sheet is written :

"Ancient Catalogue of the Books in Cartmel Ch: vestry

¹ Mr. Field's timely help certainly saved the catalogue from destruction, as it must at this time have been very much dilapidated. Mr. Field and his granddaughter mounted the catalogue on calico, and bound the edges with silk. "W. ff.," the writer of the memorandum, will be the Rev. William folliott, a former curate of Cartmel, and the author of *Cartmel Parish*, &c., before mentioned, and also of *Cartmeltoniana*. London. 1850.

drawn up by the Rev^d John Armstrong Incumbent of Cartmel Ab^y 1698."

The second catalogue was made as before mentioned in 1822, and at the same time the books were re-arranged and numbered consecutively, making Armstrong's catalogue valueless as a help in finding the books. The date of printing is given in the catalogue of 1822, to each of the books, but unfortunately in many cases it is incorrect. The pamphlets are placed together in a separate list. This catalogue, which is in a wood frame, hangs in the vestry, but the ink is so much faded that half of the entries are entirely unreadable, and the library is at present virtually without a catalogue.

The Cartmel library consists of two hundred and ninety-four volumes or thereabouts, which stand on open shelves in the vestry. They are, generally speaking, fine copies, but the bindings of many volumes are in very poor condition.¹ Thirty or forty the volumes are without backs, and have been tied together by the present Rector with a view to their preservation. Many of the books contain printed and MS. matter at the beginning and end, which deserves a careful examination; and there are some good specimens of early stamped bindings. The autographs of Thomas Preston, the donor of the library, and of Thomas Preston, his father, as well as of members of the Bradshaigh family, occur in many of the volumes.

As might be expected from a church library, the books are principally theological, but there are in addition a certain number of Latin and Greek classics, and works on natural science, and a few English non-theological works. The theological books form a striking contrast to those of the church libraries founded by Humphrey Chetham, as but few Puritan writers appear. Most of the Fathers, and the great English theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, whether writing in English or Latin,

¹ The parish clerk (Mr. W. Lancaster), with a laudable desire to preserve the books, has patched some of the bindings, but, as may be imagined, not always with the skill of a Zehnsdorf or a Bedford.

are to be found ; also several schoolmen, and not a few Roman Catholic controversial writers.¹ Two or three books in German are an unusual feature in an English library formed in the seventeenth century.

The two books, which have been several times cited in notices of this library as of the most interest and value, are a copy of Spenser's *Fairy Queen* of 1596, and a *Virgil*, which figures in the catalogue of 1822 as dated 1509 ; but, alas ! an examination of these volumes shows that the Spenser, though rare and interesting, is only *the second part* of the *Fairy Queen*, and that the *Virgil* is a volume containing the Georgics and Bucolics, with the notes of Ramus, printed at Frankfort in 1584 and 1590 respectively, instead of 1509, as stated in the catalogue.

The earliest volume in the library is a portion (being two volumes, the fifth and sixth) of the *Sermones Medicinales* of Nicolas Falcucci or Falcutius. *Sermo quintus de membris naturalibus. Sermo sextus de membris generationis.* Venetiis. Bernardino de Tridino de Monteferrato. M.CCCC.LXXXI. fo.²

¹ These, no doubt, came from the Bradshaigh family, the members of which were zealous Roman Catholics up to the death of Roger Bradshaigh, in 1641. (*Burke's Dormant and Extinct Baronetcies*, 1844, p. 79.) The copy of the *Works* of S. Gregory Nyssen, in the library, contains the name "Roger Bradshaigh, 1629," no doubt the Roger who died in 1641, and whose great granddaughter married Thomas Preston, the donor of the library.

² This book does not appear in the catalogue of 1698. The two volumes are bound together, and are fine copies, in the original stamped leather binding, with clasps. On the fly leaf at the beginning is written the following : "S^r having nothinge to send you towards house I have sent you something towards your closet w^{ch} I desire you to accepte from yo^r Servant La : Haworth. 1641." Nicholas de Falcucci, the author of the book, was a Florentine, who lived in the fourteenth century, and his *Sermones Medicinales* are a kind of encyclopædia of medical science, based, it would seem, principally on Avicenna. The first edition was given at Pavia, by Damianus de Binascho, in 1484. This, of Tridino, is the second, and will be found described most minutely by Hain (*Repertorium Bibliographicum*, vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 490). According to Hain neither of the editions of Pavia or of Venice comprise more than seven *Sermones*, but, according to Gesner (*Bibliotheca*, p. 520), the work to be complete should consist of eight volumes (or sermons), and he gives a long extract from the preface of the author, with a brief statement of the contents of each Sermon, which concludes with "Octavus erit de medicinis simplicibus et compositis, in quo

The following seem to be among the more interesting volumes the titles and prices being given as entered in Armstrong's catalogue :¹

- 1 0 0 Athanasius.²
0 10 6 Alstedii encyclopædia.³

continentur secundus et quintus Cañ Avicennæ." According to Brunet, neither the edition of 1484, nor that of 1491, are of any value. But it is certain that the work throws much light on the state of medical science in the 14th century, and deserves more attention than it has received.

The only independent account of Nicolas Falcucci—of whom very little is known—is that contained in Tiraboschi (*Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, vol. v. p. 382), from which the notices in the *Biographies Universelle* and *Générale* are taken. Hain, with Jöcher, and other bibliographers, confounds Nicolas Falcucci with Nicolas of Salerno, the author of the well known *Antidotarium*.

¹ I at first thought of printing this catalogue in full, but have come to the conclusion that to do so would serve no useful purpose. If the prices in the catalogue were those really paid for the books, 187 years ago, they would be interesting, but they are, as before stated, clearly only estimates; and as the catalogue never gives the date or edition of any work, and is often inaccurate or misleading in what it does give, it does not enable the books to be accurately identified, and is, therefore, of but little interest. Mr. Cree devoted several hours on November 28, 1884, to the library, and examined each of the books noticed in the text to which the date is appended. Several volumes, of which the entries in the catalogue seemed to promise some matter of interest, he was unable to find, while on the other hand some of the most interesting volumes do not appear in the catalogue. It would take, at least, a week's work among the books to prepare such notes and details respecting them, as would alone justify the printing of the catalogue here *in extenso*. It is, however, much to be wished that the library should be thoroughly examined, and a proper and accurate catalogue made.

I must here especially thank the Rev. F. H. Paley, M.A., the present Vicar of Cartmel, for the trouble he has taken, and the assistance he has given me in the matter of this library.

² The edition of 1627 (*Græce et Latine*), printed at Paris by Sonnius, and edited by J. Piscatori. It is the second edition of the Greek text, and though inferior to the *editio princeps* in every way, is more carefully edited, and more accurately printed than that of Leipsic of 1687; but all three (like most of the editions of the Fathers in this library) were completely effaced by the excellent Benedictine edition. The Benedictine Athanasius was given in 1698.

³ Though absolutely useless for any practical purpose at the present day, the *Encyclopædia* of Johann Heinrich Alsted ought always to be remembered with gratitude, as one of the earliest works in which a methodical abridgement of all sciences is attempted.

- 7 10 o St. Augustine's works, 10 volumes [Basle. Froben.
1528-9. fo.]
- o 5 o Aquinas his Prima Secundæ [Ven. Locatellus.
1506. fo.]
- o 5 o Ammianus Marcellinus translated by Holland.¹
- o 1 o Acontii stratagemata Satana.²
- o 1 o Alardi [Amstelredami] similitudines ex Bibliis
sacris. [Lugd. 1543. 4to].

And, although the name *Encyclopædia* was not invented by him (it had previously been used by Ringelbergius, and *perhaps* by J. M. Acquaviva), this is the earliest extant work of any magnitude bearing this title. Alsted says, at the outset of his work, "est comprehensio rerum omnium in hac vita discendarum." The first edition, of which this seems to be a copy, was printed at Herborn in 1620. The two later editions, that given by the author at Herborn in 1630, 2 vols. fo., and the reprint published at Lyons in 1649, after his death (copies of both are in the Brit. Mus.), contain much more than this. Each of them is *Septem tomis distincta*, and includes the following matters: i. Præcognita disciplinarum libris quatuor. ii. Philologia libri sex. iii. Philosophia theoretica libris decem. iv. Philosophia practica libris quatuor. v. Tres superiores facultates libris tribus. vi. Artes mechanicæ libris tribus. vii. Farragines disciplinarum libris quinque. "The book," says the late T. Watts, in an article on "Encyclopædias" in the *Quarterly Review* (vol. 113), "is composed in a most ambitious vein, and in one place the author bursts out: 'I would rather be torn in a thousand pieces than give up the hope of reaching the very summit of immortal fame!'" Alsted's work, though full of imperfections, errors, and inaccuracies, was yet of great use at the time when it appeared (1620), and obtained great popularity. We may apply to its author the language which Bayle used of Moreri: "I am of the opinion of Horace with respect to those who show us the way. The earliest writers of dictionaries have committed many faults, but they have performed great services, and they ought not to be deprived by their successors of the glory which is their due." Alsted was a man of extraordinary industry, as is proved by the number of books (upwards of sixty) written by him before the age of forty-five, when he died. His contemporaries made an anagram of his name *Alstedius*, calling him *Sedulitas*. Several others works written by him are at Cartmel.

¹ This translation of the History of Ammianus Marcellinus (London, Islip, 1609, fo.), was the first, and only English translation until the appearance of that made by C. D. Yonge, and published in Bohn's Classical Library, in 1862.

² The *Stratagemata Satanae* is the most celebrated work of the learned theologian Jacopo Acontio, or Aconzio, one of the earliest writers against capital punishment in cases of heresy, and in favour of toleration. An excellent notice of him and his books, from the pen of Mr. H. R. Tedder, will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

- o 1 o Ælianus various history English.¹
- o 18 o Bernardi Opera [Lugduni. Giunta. 1538. fo.]
- 6 5 o Binius of ye general Coũcils 10 tomes.²
- o 1 o Brerelys Protestant Apology.³

¹ "A Registre of Hystories containing Martiall exploits of worthy warriors, politique practices of Civil Magistrates, wise sentences of famous philosophers, and other matters manifolde and memorable. Written in Greeke by Ælianus a Romane, and delivered in English (as well according to the truth of the Greeke Text, as of the Latine) by Abr. Fleming. Imprinted at London for Thomas Woodcocke. 1576." 4to. The first English translation.

² Severinus Binius, Canon of Cologne, gave the third edition of his great collection of *Concilia*, in 1638, in 10 vols. fol. His notes are little more than extracts from Bellarmin, Suarez, and Baronius, and have all a strong ultramontane tendency. He has also made many conjectural emendations of the text without regard to the MSS., so that Usher has called him not *emendator*, but *contaminator conciliorum*. The best account of Binius and his work is to be found in Possevin, *Apparatus Sacer*, and Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*. See also Salmon, *Traité de l'étude des Conciles*.

³ A copy of the second edition of the famous controversial work of James Anderton of Lostock, published under the name of John Brekeley, priest, the ablest controversial work on the Roman Catholic side produced by an Englishman in the seventeenth century. Bishop Morton, who answered it in his *Catholicke Appeale for Protestants*, London, 1610, 4to. (copies are in the Turton and Gorton libraries), speaks of it in terms of great respect and admiration. The fact that the author was a layman, and a lawyer, and not a professed theologian, adds to its interest. Its title is "*The Protestants Apology for the Roman Church. Divided into three severall Tracts. Whereof the first concerneth the Antiquity and Continuance of the Roman Church and Religion ever since the Apostles time; the second 1 That the Protestants Religion was not so much as in being at or before Luther's first appearing. 2 That the marks of the true church are appertaining to the Roman, and wholly wanting to the severall Churches begun by Luther and Calvin; the Third, That Catholics are no less loyall and dutifull to their Sovereigne than Protestants, all which is undertaken and proved by testimonies of the learned Protestants themselves. With a conclusion to the Reverend judges and other the learned sages of the law.* By John Brekeley, Priest. Permissu Superiorum. Anno M.D.CVIII. 4to." The first edition according to Dodd (*Church History*, vol. ii. p. 386) was printed in 1604, and Oliver (*Coll. illustrating the Biog. of Members, S. J.*, p. 102) says that it contains 191 pp. It was suppressed by the author as far as possible, and copies of it are now very rare. The second edition, of which the above is a copy, contains over 800 pp. and is also rare. There was no third edition (in English) as stated in the notices of Anderton in the *Biog. Dict.* S. D. U. K., and the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The writers have misunderstood the statement of Dodd. In the year 1615, the work was translated into Latin by William Raynier a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and printed by Cramoisy, at Paris, in 4to., and according to Draudius (*Bib. Class.*, 1625, p. 184) a second edition was given in 1617,

- o 3 o Bales lives of y^e Popes [London, 1574].
- o 18 o Bellarmin Controversiæ. 8 volumes.

also by Cramoisy. In Gee's *Foot out of the Snare*, London, 1624, 4to., in the list "of such English books . . . as have been reprinted or dispersed by the priests and other agents in this kingdom within these *two last years past or thereabouts*" is the following:—"The Protestants Apology written by Brerely, reprinted and sold for seventeene shillings, and might be afforded for six shillings or less."

It would seem from the "Advertisement" at the end of the *Apology*, that it was not entirely the composition of Anderton. He says: "I must acknowledg, that a good part of this labour was the collection of a Worshipful and Reverend Preist, gathered together before he entred into holy orders."

James Anderton was the eldest son of Christopher Anderton of Lostock. He was born in 1557, and adopted his father's profession of a lawyer. In 1582 he married Margaret, daughter of Edward Tyldesley, of Morleys, Esq., but had no issue. In 1590 he was Prothonotary of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and one of the farmers of the goods of outlaws, and a receiver of the Duchy for sundry ports. (Gibson, *Lydiat Hall and its Associations*, 1876, 4to. p. 58.) In 1592 his father died, and he succeeded to the estates. Mr. Gibson (p. 55) has an interesting account of how Christopher Anderton acquired the Heyton estates, and of the tradition attached thereto; he also refers to the lawsuit James Anderton had with the tenants of Heyton, but he cannot have seen the will of Roger Heyton (*Wills and Inventories* Chet. Soc., vol. II. p. 188), which shows the transaction in an entirely different aspect, and one very discreditable to James Anderton. In 1600 James Anderton's name occurs in the *Shuttleworth Accounts* (Chet. Soc., vol. xxxv. p. 123-4), as paying the tithes of Heaton and other places. In 1602 "Jacobus Anderton de Lostock Armiger" appears amongst the Foreign Burgesses on the Roll of the Preston Guild Merchant (*Preston Guild Rolls*, Record Soc., vol. ix. p. 54), and in 1612 he was associated with the Escheator and Feodary of the County of Lancaster, as special commissioner on the Inquisition *Post Mortem* of John Allen, gentleman (Rec. Soc., vol. iii. p. 197.) He was also a Justice of the Peace. His Inquisition *Post Mortem* was in Easter Term, 14 Jas. I (1616-7). (Rec. Soc., vol. vii. p. 178). Mr. Gibson, misled by the Printed Calendars (see Rec. Soc., vol. iii. p. xvi.), states that he died in 1618. I have only found two references to his wife after her marriage, namely, that in the will, dated 1586, of her father, Edward Tyldesley (Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. iii. p. 132), and that given below, to the effect that she was a recusant in 1590.

According to Mr. Gibson (p. 60) "James Anderton signed the loyal address to Queen Elizabeth in 1585, as well as the one presented to King James on his accession," and probably was a "dangerous temporiser." In 1587 he paid two visits to Knowsley, one of them on a Sunday, when Parson Leigh of Standish preached (*Stanley Papers*, pt. ii. Chet. Soc., vol. xxxi. pp. 28, 62). In the "Vewe of y^e State of y^e Countie Palatine of Lanc., both for Religion and Civil Governmēt" (Gibson, 243-50) is "Pregnotor [*sic*] at Lancaster. James Anderton of Lostocke, Esq. Backwarde in religion, his wife a recusant. Lately reformed, and so his moother also." He was

o 2 o Bellarminus de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis.

one of the magistrates who in 1612, issued the order to enforce in Lancashire, the law of 1605 relative to the attendance at church, &c., of recusants (Gibson, p. 270), and in 1613, his name is appended to an order for the disarming of recusants. "Such an employment," Mr. Gibson remarks (p. 60), "could not have been very congenial to a consistent Catholic."

Writing before 1740, the author of Dodds' *Church History* asserts that Brekeley "is either a fictitious name, or at least assumed by James Anderton of Lostock, in Lancashire, a person of singular parts and erudition, as well as master of a plentiful estate; who, having published several controversial writings assumed the name of Brekeley in order to conceal his person, and secure himself against the penalties he might incur upon that account." This was, undoubtedly, the generally accepted tradition, and no trace of any such person as John Brekeley is to be found. A strong corroboration of Dodds' statement is contained in a letter, written in March, 1656, less than 40 years after Anderton's death, by Father John Clarke, Rector of the English College at Liege, to the Father General, announcing the death of Father Henry Holland. Clarke says: "He alone among a great company of the gravest Fathers was selected to hear the first confession of that very celebrated man, justly ranked among the most learned men of his day—Mr. James Anderton of Lostock, the author of that very erudite work entitled the *Apologie of Protestants*." (Foley, *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*, vol. iii. p. 490.) Dr. Oliver (p. 102), however, questions whether James Anderton was the author, but apparently merely on the ground that the name of John Brekeley appears on the title page, and Mr. Gibson (Foley, vol. iii. p. 490) takes the same view, "from the character J.A. had as a keen lawyer, and from his apparent indifference in matters of religion." Gee, in the book before mentioned, says: "There was a printing press suppress about some 3 years since in Lancashire where all Brekeley his works and many other Popish pamphlets were printed." But certainly the second edition of the *Protestant's Apology* was not printed at this Lancashire press, but abroad, probably at St. Omer. (Roger Anderton, a younger brother of James, and a cousin, James Anderton of Clayton, have also been suggested as authors of the books attributed to Brekeley, but apparently without any solid foundation.)

The latest notice of James Anderton, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, is little more than a reprint of that contained in the *Dictionary* of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, by Thomas Watts. Nothing is added except the title of one book not known to Watts. It is to be regretted that the writer did not consult the books of Gibson, Foley, Oliver, and others cited in this note, which throw so much additional light upon James Anderton's life. The writer re-asserts the erroneous statement of Watts "that it seems probable, in spite of Dodd's positive assertion to the contrary, that James Anderton was a priest and a younger brother." Whatever else is doubtful, it is certain that James Anderton was a layman, and the eldest son of Christopher Anderton. (I am indebted to Mr. John Cree for the materials for this note, the length of which is, I hope, justified by the interest of the subject matter.)

o 6 o Carion's Chronicle, 2 volumes.¹

¹ Carion's Chronicle, one of the most popular books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has had a remarkable history. Johann Carion, the reputed author, a professor of mathematics at Frankfort on the Oder, published an *Ephemerides* and a *Treatise on Astrology*, neither of which brought him any reputation; but his name has become celebrated, as Bayle has remarked, by a chronicle which he did not write, and which has been printed an infinite number of times. But in the long and interesting note, in which Bayle purports to narrate the history of the book, he has fallen into more errors than he has corrected, owing to not having had before him the editions he describes, and so having been obliged to rely upon the imperfect and sometimes erroneous descriptions of others. An examination of twenty-seven editions and translations, copies of which are in the British Museum, enables me to give, for the first time, an accurate history of the book. Carion wrote a chronicle (as it would seem in Latin), and sent it to Melanchthon with a request that he would, after correcting it, cause it to be printed. Melanchthon completely re-wrote it in German, and then caused it to be printed at Wittemberg, in 1532, under the name of Carion. In a letter to Camerarius (Lib. iv. Ep. 117), he says: "Carion misit huc *χρονικα* excudenda, sed eâ lege, ut ego emendarem. Sunt multa scripta negligentius. Itaque ego totum opus retexo, et quidem *Germanice*, et constitui completi præcipuas mutationes maximorum Imperiorum." And Peucer, in the preface to his edition, says: "Cum Johannes Carion Mathematicus ante annos quadraginta cæpisset contexere Chronicum, et recognoscendum illud atque emendandum, priusquam prelo subiceretur, misisset ad Phil. Melanchthonem, hic, quod parum probaretur, totum abolevit una litura, alio conscripto, cui tamen Carionis nomen præfixit." The book—a very poor one it must be confessed, whether it had Melanchthon or Carion for its author—soon became popular. It was reprinted in 1538, and was translated into Latin by Herman Bonn, Minister of Lubeck, and printed at *Hale Suecorum* (Hall in Wirtemberg) in 1537. This translation was frequently reprinted, sometimes with trifling additions. Five reprints are in the British Museum, and I have found several others elsewhere noticed. Translations were also made from it into English by Walter Lynne (London, 1550); French, by Jean Le Blond (Lyons, 1549, 1583, 1609, 1610; Paris, 1550, 1553, 1575); Italian (Venice, 1548); Spanish (Anvers, 1549) and Dutch (Dordrecht, 1586). Melanchthon finding how popular it had become re-wrote it, this time in Latin, in 1558. In the preface he makes no reference to his share in the original work, but speaks of "the translation made about twenty years before, by H. Bonn, of the book called Carion's Chronicle." This translation, he says, was so popular that "retexendam esse judicavi non tam ut augerem (etsi quædam addidi, tamen compendii modus servandus est) quam ut phrasin Germanicam quam interpretes suo quodam consilio studiosus retinuerat cum quidem facundius et disertus esset propter adolescentes et externos imitarem." This is the only reference to either Carion or Bonn, but, notwithstanding Melanchthon's statement, it is an entirely new work, and I have found scarcely anywhere, even a trace of the original book. In his letter to Camerarius, before quoted, he speaks of Carion as "candidus et

- o o 9 Cooke's Pope Joane.
- o 2 6 Catechismus Romanus. [Antwerp, 1619.]
Cæsaris Commentarii. London. Hatfield, 1590.
16mo.¹
- o 1 o Clerke de Aulico.²

Suevice simplicitatis plurimum referens." According to Bayle, the edition given by Melanchthon in 1558, contained only two books, and was augmented in the following year by a second part. The earliest edition that I have seen is of 1560 (s.l.), which contains three books, bringing the chronicles down to the reign of the Empress Irene, A.D. 800. After the death of Melanchthon, Peucer, his son-in-law, continued the work, and gave a fourth book in 1562, bringing it down to the death of Frederic II.; and a fifth in 1565, coming down to 1519; and in 1572, 1576, and 1580, reprinted the whole, as well his own books as those of Melanchthon. (A copy of the edition of 1576, Geneva, 2 vols, 8vo, from De Thou's library, painted citron morocco, with arms and monogram of De Thou and his second wife, was in the Beckford sale, No. 1592. It was bought by Quaritch for £12 15s., and was afterwards offered by him for £28.) In the edition of 1580, a copy of which is in the British Museum, are two excellent woodcut portraits of Melanchthon. The new work soon surpassed the old one in popularity, and innumerable editions appeared. Copies of five are in the British Museum, and I have noted references to thirteen others. That at Cartmel is the edition of Frankfort, printed by Feyrabendt, 1594, 4to. It was translated into French by Simon Goulard (Geneva, 1579, 1580, 1611; Paris, 1595), and into German (Wittenberg, 1573; Frankfort, 1666).

Bayle is in error in supposing that of the two books which bear the name of Carion's *Chronicle*, Carion was the author of one, and Melanchthon of the other. The only edition which he had seen of the translation of H. Bonn, is that of Paris, 1653, where the name of Bonn does not appear, and finding it an altogether different work from that of Melanchthon, printed in 1558—a copy of which he had seen—he came to the conclusion that Carion, being displeased with the edition altered and re-written in German by Melanchthon, and printed by him in 1532, printed the book as he originally wrote it, and that the edition of Paris was a reprint of Carion's original.

There is an interesting dissertation, *De Joh. Carione sub præsidi D. S. Mulleri*, by L. Kulmichius, Altdorf, 1698, 4to, and one by J. C. Dommerich, *Epistola de J. Carionis Chronica*, 1750, is cited by Brunet. Dommerich says that he had seen twenty-eight editions of the *Chronicle*.

¹ The second Latin edition, printed in England, of Cæsar's *Commentaries*, and, like all the few Latin classics printed in this country in the sixteenth century, very rare. No copy of either this or the first edition, printed by Hatfield and Newton, 1585, is in the British Museum. This book does not appear in Armstrong's catalogue.

² This is a copy of the first edition of Clerke's Latin translation of the *Cortegiano* of Castiglione—one of the most popular books of the sixteenth century. The

- o o 6 Cambrays Cateles & canon of y^e masse.¹
- o 11 o Cyrilli Hierosolymitani Opera. [Gr. et Lat.
Morell. 1631. fo.]
- o 11 o Cyrilli Alexandrini Opera. [Paris. Sonnius.
1572 fo.]
- 2 10 o Chrysostomi Opera, 3 volumes. [Lat. Basle.
Hervagius. 1539. fo.]
- o 16 o K. Charles y^e 1st his works. [London. 1662. fo.]
- o 8 6 Cypriani Opera [Basle. Hervagius. 1558. fo.]
- o 18 o Clementis Alexandrini Opera. [Gr. et Lat.
Lugd Bat. Ex off. Commell. 1616. fo.]
- o 1 o Cornelius Agrippa de vanitate scientiarum.
[1531. 8vo.]

following is the title : *Barth. Castilionis . . . De Curiali sive Aulico libri quatuor, ex Italico Sermone in Latinum conversi B. Clerke . . . interprete Non ante editi.* Apud J. Dayum. Londini, 1571. 8vo.

¹ A very rare and interesting volume lies hidden under this extraordinary misdescription. The following is the title of the book :

The Cateles Canons and Ceremonies of the Most Blasphemous abhominable and monstrous Popish Masse. Together, The Mass intituled of The body of Jesus Christ. Fully and wholly set down both in Latine and Englishe, The Latine faithfully taken out of the Masse Booke after the Romish use Imprinted at Lyons by John Cambray, In the year a thousand five hundred and twenty, The title whereof hereafter on the next page. With certain Annotations for the understanding of the text, set forth by the godly and learned Minister in the Church of God Peter Viret and translated out of French into English by Tho: Sto[cker] Gent. Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier for Andrew Maunsell dwelling in Paules Churchyarde at the signe of the brazen serpent. 1584. (A copy is marked in Quaritch's Catalogue, 1884, £2 10s.)

Viret's original was first printed at Lyons in 1563. Two editions were given at the same place in 1564, and it was reprinted at Leyden in 1605. (A Dutch translation was given in 1568.) Each *Cautela* is given in the original Latin, and then translated by Viret into French (and by Stocker into English), and then follows a sentence or two turning it into ridicule. Viret not only refers in his title to the edition of the Missal, from which he has taken his "cateles," but prints on the following page the precise title of the work (which is also repeated in the English edition) it is as follows : *Missale ad Sacro sancte Ecclesie Romane usum nunc cum variis additamentis, &c.* Impressum Lugd. Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo per Joannem Moolyne (in the French Moellyn) alias de Cambraye. But I have not found this Missal elsewhere cited. It is not among the books given by Pauzer, as printed by Jean de Moyllin, alias Cambray, nor among the Missals enumerated by Brunet.

- o 9 o Epiphanii Opera. [Col. Agripp. Hierat. 1617. fo.]
- o o 4 Egerton's Post-nati (Ellesmeres). [1600. 4to.]
Eaton's Quakers confuted.¹
- I o o Fox his Acts and Monuments.²
- o 18 o Gregorii primi Opera 2 volumes. [Basle. Froben. 1564. fo.]
- o 14 o Gregorii Nysseni Opera [Col. Agripp. Hierat. 1617. fo.]
- o 12 o Gregorii Nazianzeni Opera [Paris. Benenatum. 1569. fo.]
- o 13 o Hilarii Opera [Paris. 1631. fo.]
- o 2 6 Herodoti historia latin & English.³

¹ *The Quakers confuted, being an Answer in Nineteen Queries propounded by them, and sent to the Elders of the Church of Duckinfield in Cheshire; wherein is held forth much of the doctrine and practice concerning revelations and immediate voices, and against the Holy Scriptures Christ's Ministry Churches and Ordinances &c. Together with an Answer to a letter which was written and sent by one of them to a Family of Note and Quality, in the said County which pleaded for perfection in this life, and for Quaking.* By Samuel Eaton, Teacher in the Church of Christ heretofore meeting at Duckinfield, now in Stockport in Cheshire. London printed by R. White for Thomas Brewster, 1654, 4to. The author was the son of Richard Eaton, Vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire. Some account of him and his writings will be found in Wood's *Athenæ* (edition of 1813, vol. iii. p. 672), where it is stated that the above-mentioned tract was "animadverted on by George Fox the Quaker in *The Great Mystery of the great Whore unfolded* . . . London, 1659, fo. See also Hibbert-Ware's *Collegiate Church*, vol. i. p. 242 *et seq.*; *Life of Adam Martindale* (Chet. Soc., vol. iv.) *passim*, *Chetham Miscellanies* (Chet. Soc., vol. xxxvii. p. 115); and Newcome's *Diary and Autobiography* (Chet. Soc., vols. xviii., xxvi., xxvii). The book though in Armstrong's Catalogue is not priced.

² A copy of the edition of 1610 in 2 volumes, in poor condition. Both volumes have been chained, and are probably the "2 books of Martires" mentioned in the Minute of 1629.

³ This entry must refer to two distinct and separate editions of Herodotus, one Latin and the other English, which are now in the Library, as there was no Latin-English edition published before 1698 that I am aware of. The one in Latin is that given by C. Wechel, Frankfort, 1584, and the following is the title of the English translation: *The Famous History of Herodotus. Conteyning the discourse of dyvers Countreys, the succession of their Kynges: the actes and exploits atchieved by them: the Lawes and Customes of every Nation: with the true Description and Antiquity of the*

- o 7 o Isidori Hispalensis Opera [Paris. Sonnius. 1601.
fo.]
o 3 6 Irenæus [Basle. Episcopum. 1571. 8vo.]
1 10 o Lyra 6 volumes.¹

same. Divided into nine Bookes entituled with the names of the nine Muses. At London. Printed by Tho. Marthe. 1584. The translator was B. R., supposed to be Barnaby Rich. This is the first English translation.

¹ This is a copy of the second Basle edition, of the Vulgate with the *Glossæ ordinariae*, and the *Postillæ* of Nicholas de Lyra, in six vols., fol., edited by Amerbach, Langendorf, and Froben, and printed by Froben in 1498—1502. The title of the first volume is as follows: *Biblie jam pridem renovata. Pars prima: complectens Pentateuchum: una cum glosa ordinaria, et litterali moralique expositione Nicolai de lyra. Nec non additionibus Pauli Burgensis ac replicis M. Matthie Thoringi novisque distinctionibus et marginalibus summarisque annotationibus.* The sixth volume has this colophon: *Opus preclarum totius Biblie cum glosulis tam marginalibus, quam interlinearibus ordinariis: una cum venerandi Patris Nicolai de lyra Postillis, moralitatibusque in propriis locis de novo positis: additionibus Pauli Burgensis Episcopi: ac replicis Magistri Matthie Doring. Nec non ipsius Nicolai de lyra libello questionum judaicarum perfidiam in Catholica fide improbantium. Cura et impensis providorum dominorum Magistri Joannis de Amerbach, Johannis Petri de Langendorff, et Johannis Froben de Hammelburg, civis Basilea. Arte vero et industria ipsius Johannis Froben magna cum diligentia et labore Basileae impressum. Anno Domini MDII. Idibus Maii.* This edition, I know not for what reason, has never been considered of much value or rarity. The *Postillæ* of Lyra were extremely popular in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and were great favourites of Luther and others of the reformers. The contemporaries of Lyra expressed their admiration of his writings in the following distich:

Si Lyra non lirasset
Totus mundus delirasset.

This was, still more happily, parodied in the sixteenth century by:

Si Lyra non lyrasset,
Lutherus non saltasset.

A Jew by birth and education, Lyra was one of the few mediæval commentators who had a thorough knowledge, not only of the Hebrew language, but of the Talmud and Rabbinical literature, but M. Labouderie, in his notice of Lyra in the *Biographie Universelle*, is in error in saying "s'était principalement nourri des écrits de R. Isaac Abrabanel qu'on peut appeler son auteur." Nicolas de Lyra died in 1340, and Isaac Abrabanel was not born until 1437! Masch enumerates no less than twenty-eight editions of the whole Bible with the *Postillæ* of Lyra between 1480 and 1634, besides six editions of the *Postillæ* alone, and several of the *Postillæ* on the New Testament, or on separate books. They are also incorporated in the *Biblia Maxima*, Paris, 1660,

- o 5 o Lampadii mellificium historicum.¹
- o 2 o Lamberts perambulation of Kent [London. Bolli-
fant. 1596. 4to.]
- o 4 o Marlorate on Matthew [London. Marsh. 1570.
fo.]²
- o 1 o Newton's History of the Saracens.³
- 1 2 6 Origen's Works, in two volumes. [Basle. Epis-
copum. 1571. fo.]
- o 1 o Owens Epigrams. [London. 1618. 12mo.]
- o 1 o Overbury's characters. [London. 1618. 8vo.]
- o 5 o Platonis Opera. [Lugduni. Vincentius. 1588.
fo.]
- o 2 6 Polydori Virgilii de invent: rerū opera. [Basle.
Froben. 1525. fo.]
- o 1 o Pomponius Mela, & Julius Solinus Cosmographie.⁴

19 vols., fo. Those on the Psalms and on the Epistles and Gospels were translated into French, and printed, the former about 1490, and the latter in 1511. The first edition of the *Postille* of Lyra in Latin, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, in 1471-2 (5 vols. fo.), is a book which, apart from its rarity, must always be of the highest interest to the student of literary history, for the fifth volume contains the memorial of the printers to Sixtus V., in which they give a list of the books printed by them, and the number of copies issued of each volume.

¹ The *Mellificium Historicum* is the work, not of Lampadius, but of Christopher Pezel (or Pezelius), and was originally published by him at Basle in 1579. A second edition was given by Jo. Lampadius in 1649, to which he added a supplement, *De eventibus Novi Testamenti usque ad Carolum V. Imperatorem*. (See Jöcher, vol. ii. p. 2,224, and vol. iii. p. 1482.)

² One of the books mentioned in the minute of 1629 as then being in the church.

³ *A notable Historie of the Saracens. Briefly and faithfully describing the originall beginning continuance & successe as well of the Saracens, as also of Turkes, Souldans, Mamalukes, Assassines, Tartarians and Sophians. With a discourse of their Affaires & Actes from the byrthe of Mahomet their first peevish prophet and founder, for 700 yeres space. Whereunto is annexed a compendious Chronycle of all their yeerely exploitres, from the sayde Mahomets tyme, tyll this present yeere of grace 1575. Drawen out of Augustine Curio and sundry other good authours by Thomas Newton.* Imprinted . . . by Will. How for Abr. Veal. London, 1575, 4to. Thomas Newton was a native of Prestbury, Cheshire. Some account of him and his writings will be found in Wood's *Athene* (edit. of 1813, vol. ii. pp. 5-12). See also Dr. Renaud's *Ancient Parish of Prestbury* (Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi. p. 35).

⁴ The first translation of Pomponius Mela into English was made by Arthur

- o 3 6 Romanorū Pontificiū effigies.¹
- o 1 0 Spencers Fairy Queen.²
- o 3 0 Stows Survey of London. [London. Purslowe.
1618. 4to.]
- o 1 0 Sesellii Respublica sive Status Regni Galliae.³
- o 12 0 Tertulliani Opera. [Frankeræ. 1597. fo.]
- o 1 6 Virgillii georgica et bucolica.⁴
- o 1 0 J. White Minister of Eccles way to true Church.
- o 2 6 Ri: Willes history of travel in East and West
Indies.⁵

Golding in 1585; and he also translated the History of Solinus in 1587. Both works were printed by Thomas Marshe. In the year 1590, Marshe reprinted them together, with a general title page, in 4to, and the book at Cartmel is a copy of this edition.

¹ *Pontificum romanorum effigies opera et studio J. B. de Cavailleriis. Ex typ. D. Basæ (Romæ) 1585, 8vo.* The original impression of these two hundred and thirty copper-plate portraits of the Popes, from St. Peter to Gregory XIII., was issued in 1580, according to Brunet. They subsequently re-appeared in Ciccarelli's *Vite di Pontifici*, 1588. A copy of the edition of 1585 was in the Sunderland library, in red morocco, but with title mounted, and sold for £3 3s. The catalogue states that the book contains two hundred and thirty-one portraits. A copy of the first edition is offered for eight lire in a recent catalogue of Pietro Vergani, of Milan. In the Beckford library, a copy, in a fine binding, by Nicolas Eve, realised £36. In the same library there was also a copy of an edition of 1595. Gian Battista de Cavailleriis was not an engraver of the first rank, but his works are not without merit and interest, and are still sought after. Le Blanc (*Manuel de l'amateur d'estampes*) gives a list of four hundred and twelve.

² This is the edition of Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, spoken of in several notices that have appeared of the Cartmel Church Library, but an examination of the volume shows that it contains only the last three books (fourth, fifth, and sixth) forming part ii. of the first edition of the *Fairy Queen*. The first three books were printed in 1590, the last three in 1596, by W. Ponsonbie.

³ One of the numerous editions of the Latin translation, by Sleidan, of Claude Seyssell's *La Grand Monarchie de France*.

⁴ The catalogue of 1822 has an edition of *Virgil* with the date 1509 as being in the library, but on examining the volume it was found to consist of an edition of the *Georgics*, printed at Frankfort, by C. Wechel, in 1584; and of the *Bucolics*, same place and printer, 1590, each with the Commentary of Ramus.

⁵ This is a copy of *The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies and other countreys lying eyther way towards the fruitfull and ryche Moluccaes . . . with a discourse of the Northwest Passage Gathered in Part, and done in Englyshe by Richard*

The library also contains works by Abbot, Bramhall, Bancroft, Lord Bacon, Broughton, Bates, Bede, Caranza, Calvin, Camden, Chaloner, Duns-Scotus, Fuller, Fitzherbert, Hammond, Lipsius, Morton, Melchior Adam, Norice, Pemble, Peter Martyr, Prideaux, Pareus, Rainolds, Stephanus, Scaliger, Sherlock, Saltmarsh, Sleidan, Sanderson, Thuanus, Thornburgh, Vincentius Lirinensis, Willett, Whear, and many others. There are editions of most of the Greek and Latin classics for the most part, printed at the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century.

Eden. *Newly set in Order augmented and finished by Richard Willes.* R. Jugge. London, 1577, 4to. It is the second edition of Eden's translation of *De Orbe novo decades octo*, by Peter Martyr, of Angleria, and contains much curious and interesting matter. It has now become very rare. According to Brunet, and Lowndes, a copy at Inglis's sale realised £1 19s. ; Heber, £3 4s. ; Sothebys, £8. In a recent catalogue of Stibbs an imperfect copy is marked £3 3s.

CONISTON.

On the thirteenth of February, 1699, Roger Fleming, of Coniston Hall, gentlemen, gave to Wm. Fleming, Chrstr. Dickson, Myles Dickson, Michael Atkinson, Thomas Dickson, and Thomas Towers, the six sidesmen of the parochial chapel of Coniston, five pounds in trust that they and their successors, sidesmen of Coniston, should lend the same at interest, and employ such interest in buying Sermon Books, set forth by orthodox divines according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, to read the same in the chapel, for the use of the chaplain or curate; such books to be chosen by the owner of Coniston Hall, and the rector of Grasmere. The sidesmen and churchwardens were annually, at Easter, to inspect such books, and, in order to prevent the mis-employment of the gift, there was a proviso enabling the owner of Coniston Hall to call the sides-men to account.

By his will, dated February 7, 1703, Roger Fleming gave an additional sum of ten pounds for the same purposes upon the like trusts. The two sums of five pounds and ten pounds were lent as directed, together with other moneys belonging to the chapel, and, out of the interest received, the sum of 8s. 4d. was set apart yearly for buying books. In the year 1793, the chapel money, amounting to £62, was in the hands of Mr. James Robinson, for some time chapelwarden of Coniston, and the interest, £2 11s. 6d., was regularly paid by him up to the year 1811. In that year, however, he became bankrupt, and a dividend of £24 5s. was received from his estate, which, according to the Charity Commissioners report, was about eight years later in the hands of Mr. George Jackson; but, according to the information of the present vicar, since the year 1811 all traces of both principal and interest have been lost.

The money appears to have been applied according to the trusts up to 1811, and there are now in the vestry of the church

about one hundred volumes of works on divinity, bought with the 8s. 4d. yearly set apart for that purpose. They are, or were formerly, lent out at Easter to any of the inhabitants who wished to read them.¹

¹ Information given by the Rev. C. E. Chapman, the present Vicar of Coniston; the *Report of the Charity Commissioners*; Mr. A. Craig Gibson's *Lakeland of Lancashire* (*Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. vi. p. 123), who, however, says that Roger Fleming's will was dated February, 1699; *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. (Chet. Soc. xxii.) p. 540, where the date of the will is given as February 17, 1703. Mr. Chapman, however, states the date of the gift as February 7, 1703, and the Charity Commissioners give the same date as that of the will.

DIDSBURY.

A library was founded in the seventeenth century at the Chapel of St. James, at Didsbury, but by whom or at what time is not now known.

The following extracts relating to books are in the church books :¹

“ 1645 Paide for the Directorie for Mr. Bradshaw.²

— Paide for the booke of Devine right of

Church Government.³ 00 02 04 ”

In the year 1706 there was “ Paid ffor a book on the thanksgiving-day 00 00 08,” and “ Paid ffor a book on the ffast-day 00 00 08.”

In an article on Didsbury Church, Mr. John Baird writes :

“ Didsbury Church is one of those which in the 17th century set up a library within the building. As late as 40 years ago a portion was called the library,⁴ and it was only in 1842 that the large volumes with their chains were consigned to some shelves in the vestry. They were afterwards given to the late rector, at whose death they came back to the church, and, now that there is plenty of room at the entrance, there is no reason why they

¹ These extracts are taken from Booker's *History of Didsbury and Chorlton Chapels* (Chet. Soc., vol. xlii.), pp. 87, 94.

² Mr. Booker adds in a note “ On prohibiting the further use of the Book of Common Prayer by an ordinance of Parliament dated January 3, 1644, it was decreed that ‘ A Directory for the Publique worship of God throughout the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland,’ should be immediately issued, which accordingly was done. This is the ‘ Directorie ’ alluded to in the text, and Mr. Bradshaw, for whom it was purchased, was the then minister of Didsbury Chapel.”

³ This is no doubt *The Divine Right of Church-Government and Excommunication* . . . By Samuel Rutherford. Published by Authority. London, 1646, 4to. A copy is in the Turton Church Library. See *Humphrey Chetham's Church Libraries* (Chet. Soc. xxxviii.), p. 88. The pernicious custom had already commenced among publishers of *post*-dating books, so that a book issued towards the end of 1645 would bear the date of 1646.

⁴ Mr. Booker does not mention any part as being called the library, in his description of Didsbury Church.

should not be restored to their original use. Bishop Jewell's Apology, Kettlewell's Sermons, Burkitt's Commentary, The Homilies, The Great Bible, and a copy of the Sealed Book of Common Prayer, will not command a crowd of readers, but with proper desks and chains would show a curious custom of our forefathers, and mark the great advance we have made in the spread of knowledge."¹

¹ *Manchester City News Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. (1881-2), p. 351. The present Rector (Rev. C. D. Smith), in a letter, dated February 4, 1885, informs me that the above-mentioned volumes are still in the vestry.

KIRKHAM.

There are a few books in the vestry of the Parish Church, Kirkham, probably the remains of a larger collection, as the earliest record of books belonging to the church dates back to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In the Records of the Thirty Sworn Men of Kirkham,¹ the following entries appear :

" 1601. A note of all such books [and other things] belonging to the Church [which we] delivered unto Henry Bayne parish clerk [1600]. One fair large Bible. 1 Common Prayer book . . . 1 Prayer book for the coronation 1 book of the 2nd tome of Homilies, 1 book of Instructions 1 Book of Martyrs 1 book of Canons . . . 1 book of the acts and monuments given to the Parish before 1600 and sent from London by John Cowban now dwelling in . . . one mile from Canterbury and born in Kellemer within the parish."²

" 1662. Wm. Eccleston of Cornah Row ordered to be sued if he did not return the Book of Martyrs he had taken from the Church."³ In 1685, 3s. was paid for writing three chapters in the great Bible ; and in the year 1720 there is an entry "Pd Mr. Knot for books and proclamation for humiliation about the plague," but the amount paid is not given. These are the only entries in the church books, and constitute all that is known about the library. The following is the catalogue of the books now in the vestry of the church :

¹ Extracted by Mr. William Langton, and printed by Colonel Fishwick, in his *History of Kirkham* (Chet. Soc., vol. xcii.)

² The entry goes on "and he (John Cowban) sent another to Car Side [according to Mr. Langton the house where Cowban was born] which continued there safe, whole and unhurt a many years, and was lent by them to some in the parish but in the latter end of old John Crook's days, and his wife's, they becoming Popish, and most of their children, the said book was all torn out saving some in the end of it, and Geo. Smith of Kirkham had the remainder of the book."

³ Colonel Fishwick adds in a note "that it was shortly afterwards recovered and rebound."

- A Collection of Cases and other discourses lately written to recover Dissenters to the Communion of the Church of England. 1694. fo.¹
- Companion to the Temple, by Thomas Comber. 3rd ed. 1687-1702. 2 vols. fo.
- Fox's Book of Martyrs. 1776. fo.
- The Morning exercise against Popery, preached in Southwark by several ministers of the Gospel. 1675. 4to.²
- A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer by William Nicholls. 1710. fo.
- The History of Popery by several gentlemen. 1735-6. 2 vols. 4to.
- The Way to the True Church . . . by John White, Minister of God's Word at Eccles. 1616. 4to.³
- Synopsis Papismi: that is, a general view of Papistrie . . . [by Andrew Willet] now for the fifth time published, with addition of a preface by Peter Smith, D.D. London, 1634. fo.⁴
- The Works of the author of the Whole Duty of Man. 1726. fo.⁵

¹ This is a copy of the second edition of this work. The first edition appeared in 1685, in 4to, an imperfect copy whereof is at LEIGH. A list of the writers, and of the titles of their *Cases and Discourses* will be found in Darling's *Cyclopaedia Biblographica*, under *Collection*.

² See *ante* p. 45.

³ This book is scarce and interesting. It went through several editions, and led to much controversy between the author and several Roman Catholic opponents. Copies of the book were purchased for the Chetham Church libraries, at Bolton, Turton, and Gorton. See *ante*, p. 52. There is a copy also at CARTMEL.

⁴ For an account of this book, see *Hampshire Chetham's Church Libraries* (Chet. Soc., vol. xxxviii.) p. 38.

⁵ I have to thank the Rev. W. Mason, M.A., Vicar of Kirkham, for the above list, and for the great interest which he has shown, and the trouble he has taken in the matter of this library, and of my enquiries respecting it. (For the Kirkham Grammar School Library, see *post*.)

LEIGH.

Here is an imperfect copy in two volumes of the *Collection of Cases and other Discourses, lately written to recover Dissenters to the Communion of the Church of England.* 1685. 4to.¹ The books are bound in calf, and were formerly chained to a pew in the church. Each volume contains the following inscription: "This book was gratuitously Re-bound by Christopher Malley Warrington For the use of the congregation attending the Parish Church of Leigh. April 4th, 1836." The old chains were retained when the books were re-bound, and are still attached to them.

There is no clue to the donor of the books, nor is it known whether they have at any time formed part of a larger collection.

LEYLAND.

Four volumes are now in the Parish Church of Leyland, viz :
A Preservative against Popery . . . by E. Gibson. 2 vols.
1738. fo.

Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

Jewel's Apology.

To the books, chains are affixed, but the Book of Martyrs and Jewel's Apology are imperfect. Nothing is known of the gift or purchase of these volumes, nor of any others having at any time been at Leyland, but it is possible, as suggested by Mr. Axon,² that they are the remainder of a small chained library.

¹ A copy of the second edition is at KIRKHAM.

² *Library Association Transactions*, Manchester meeting, p. 48.

ST. PETER'S, LIVERPOOL.

In the year 1715, John Fells, described as "a mariner," gave a donation of £30 to found a theological library at this church.¹ Additions have since been made at various times by Rectors of the church. The number of volumes in the year 1818 was two hundred and seventeen—one hundred and seven in folio, fifty-six in quarto, and fifty-four in octavo. The books were originally fastened to open shelves in the vestry with rods and chains, but in, or shortly before, the year 1818 they were newly bound and placed in glass cases. In the same year a catalogue was made of the books with the title "A Catalogue of The Library of St. Peter's Church in Liverpool, 1818," 4to. There are two copies now at the church, each beautifully written on vellum. "The books," says Mr. Cowell in his paper on "The Origin and History of some Liverpool Libraries," read before the Library Association at its meeting in Liverpool in 1883, and since printed in the Report of the Association, "consist largely of the writings of the early Fathers of the Christian Church, some of them printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at Paris, Geneva, and Basle; but, as far as I could discover, there were none that would repay a pilgrimage to it by the bibliographer or antiquarian." A certain number of the books are imperfect, and were so when bound in 1818. Several of the books appearing in the catalogue I was unable to find when I visited the library—among others Walton's Polyglot.

A copy of the Latin Bible printed by Froschover at Zurich in folio in 1543, the Old Testament translated by Leon Juda, Theodore Bibliander, and P. Cholinus; the New Testament, a version of that of Erasmus, made by R. Gualter, and the whole

¹ Smither's *Liverpool, Its Commerce, Statistics, and Institutions*, 1825, 8vo. The church itself was built in 1699, on the severance of Liverpool from the parish of Walton. John Fells was elected a member of the Council of Liverpool in 1702 (*Norris Papers*, Chet. Soc., vol. ix. p. 96), and in 1705 "Mr. Fels" was elected to the office of Bailiff. (*Ibid.*, p. 145.)

edited by Conrad Pellican, deserves notice on account of its once magnificent binding in the Grolier style, now unfortunately re-backed and much injured. The earliest book appears to be a copy of the Dictionary of Calepinus (Hagenau, 1523), and the earliest English book, a copy of *A Catholike and Ecclesiasticall exposition of the Holy Gospell after S. Matthewe gathered out of all the singular and approved divines . . . by A. Marlorat, And translated out of the Latin by T. Tymme*. T. Marshe, London, 1570, fo.¹ There is a fine copy of the works of S. Augustine (Paris, Chevallon, 1532), and a good copy of Bishop Gibson's *Codex*. Several of the Fathers appear in the Benedictine editions. But the most interesting book in the collection, which sets one wondering how so heretical a work found its way into so orthodox a collection of theology, is *Fausti Socini Senensis Opera Omnia in duos tomos distincta quorum prior continet ejus Opera Exegetica et Didactica ; Posterior Opera ejusdem Polemica comprehendit : accesserunt quædam hactenus inedita*. Irenopolis (Amsterdam), post annum, 1656, 2 vols. fo.²

¹ The title-page is wanting, but the title is given above from the copy in the British Museum. The catalogue of St. Peter's Library gives the date as 1559, but this is clearly wrong—it should be 1570.

² These are volumes 1 and 2 of the *Bibliotheca fratrum Polonorum*, 8 vols. folio, and still form the standard edition of the works of Faustus Socinus.

RIBCHESTER.

There existed at St. Wilfrid's, Ribchester, up to a few years since, a church library. Its fate is one of the most melancholy and most discreditable to its legal custodians of any that we know. It was in existence within the last thirty years, but appears to have totally disappeared shortly before the appointment of the present Rector, in 1876.

The library dated from the year 1684, as appears from the following extract from Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*:¹

"Anno 1684 Mr. Hayhurst Minister of Macclesfield left all his books (except the Book of Martyrs and his Great Bible) to y^e Parish Church of Ribchester."²

The books reached Ribchester some time in the following year (1685), as in the churchwardens accounts for that year is the following entry:

"Pd to Mr. Kippax and Henery Hayhurst³ for fetching the Lybberary given by Mr. Bradley Hayhurst and spent about y^e same. 03 07 04."

¹ Chet Soc., vol. xxii. p. 471.

² This Mr. Hayhurst was Bradley Hayhurst, a son of Richard Hayhurst, of Ribchester. He was admitted a member of Emanuel College, Cambridge, on March 31, 1629, and took the degree of B.A. in 1632 (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. iv. p. 79). He signed the *Harmonious Consent* in 1648 as "preacher of the word at Leigh," and in the *Commonwealth Church Survey*, 1650 (Record Society, vol. i. p. 55), he is spoken of as "a man of good lyffe and convsacon and constant in preaching the word and in all oth^r Ministeriall duties." He remained at Leigh until 1657. In the same year he was one of those whom Henry Newcome "motioned" to be his successor at Gawsworth, but he would not go (*Autob.*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxvi. p. 76). He seems afterwards to have resided in Manchester for some time, as Newcome in his *Diary* (Chet. Soc., vol. xviii.) frequently records visits to and from "Mr. Hayhurst." Calamy (*Abridgement*, vol. ii. p. 383) has "Mr. Bradley Hayhurst of Leith," among those who confirmed in Lancashire. On June 7, 1681, Henry Newcome "went to Maxefield on foot, to see Mr. Heyhurst" (*Autob.*, p. 236).

³ The Rev. Richard Kippax was appointed Curate of Burnley in 1690. Newcome mentions "Mr. Kippax" in his *Diary*. There were Hayhursts of Hayhurst, Hayhursts of Ribchester, and Hayhursts of Dutton, in Ribchester Parish, in 1639 (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii. p. 43-5). Henry Hayhurst would belong to one of these families.

No vestige of these books now remains, with the exception of one volume, which the present Rector, the Rev. F. E. Perrin, found in the rectory house on taking possession of the benefice in 1876, and which he thinks may have formed part of the library. It is a copy of the *Enarratio in Duas Epistolas Pauli, ad Philippenses et Colossenses Prælecta Georgio Majore*, Wittebergiæ, 1561. Writing in 1880, Mr. W. E. A. Axon¹ says: "There was a collection at Ribchester, which included some classical books, but not one now remains. When the present President of the Chetham Society (Mr. Crossley) was there, many years ago, there remained a heap of tattered volumes, which were offered to him for the trouble of taking away! He was content, however, with a copy of Silius Italicus, as a memorial of the bygone glories of the place."

The Rev. F. E. Perrin, in answer to my enquiry respecting the library, wrote: "There is not a trace of the old library here, except one book I found in the house—and an entry in the church book—which I give you . . . I have no papers, wills, writings, or catalogue. No one in the parish seems ever to have seen or heard of the old library!"²

¹ *Library Association Transactions*, Manchester meeting, p. 48.

² The Rev. G. W. Reynolds, Rector of St. Marks, Cheetham Hill, has informed me that he well remembers seeing the books in or before the year 1858, and that they were then packed in boxes. This is corroborated by a letter to Mr. Reynolds from the Rev. Boulby Hazlewood, Vicar of Oswaldtwistle (son of the late Rector of Ribchester), who says (April 11, 1883) "The books used certainly to be in the chest in the old vestry . . . I have never thought or heard of the books for quite 20 years, but I should have suspected they were still in existence, though, if I recollect rightly, they were not in good preservation."

RIVINGTON.

The first mention of books at Rivington Church is in the year 1552. In the inventory taken in that year by the Commissioners of Edward VI., the church, amongst other articles, is stated to have possessed "one masse boke and one Englishe byble & a manuall,"¹ but they are not now in existence.

In an old Minute Book of the eighteenth century, belonging to the church, there is a list of fourteen volumes, forming the then existing church library. They are chiefly Puritan theology of the seventeenth century, including works by Baxter, Bolton, Preston, and Butler, with the addition of the *Book of Homilies*, Nelson's *Fasts and Festivals*, and Blair's *Sermons*.² Of these books, however, only four were in existence in 1856, viz.: Blair's *Sermons*, 2 volumes, *Practical Directions for the Lord's Supper*, and *Principles of the Christian Religion*, and a note to that effect was inserted in the Minute Book by the then newly-elected Incumbent, the Rev. T. Sutcliffe. Nothing is known of the origin or donor of the library.

¹ *Inventories of Church Goods*, part I. (Chet Soc. vol. cvii.), p. 38.

² The Rev. G. Squire, Head Master of the Rivington and Blackrod Grammar School (to whom I am indebted for much trouble taken about this and the Grammar School library), suggests that these books were the remains of the Rivington School library (see *post*). But this cannot be so, as the works mentioned were not printed until long after the death of Bishop Pilkington, the donor of the books to the Grammar School.

SACRED TRINITY, SALFORD.

Humphrey Oldfield by his will, dated April 30th, 1684, gave to the poor of Salford £100, and his divinity books to be placed in the Chancel (of Trinity Chapel), with £20 to replenish them, and £3 for woodwork and chains, that they might not be stolen.¹ The testator died in November, 1690, and was buried in the Manchester Collegiate Church on the 25th of that month.² Instead of the books being placed in the chancel, they were placed at first in the tower of the church, but injury from damp led to their removal to the vestry. Writing in 1836, Baines³ says: "In spite of the woodwork and chains many of these works have disappeared, but there still remains a good collection of old divinity in the closet of Trinity Chapel unchained and unstolen."

There is no record of the number of volumes originally placed in the tower, but Mr. W. E. A. Axon, shortly before 1876,⁴ speaking of them as "a mere handful, not more than sixty or seventy volumes," adds "the tradition is that at a period early in the present century, when they were put in order, a number were rejected, and cast out as waste paper."

In November, 1876, seventy-two volumes, all that were remaining, were presented by the Rector and Vestry to the Reference Department of the Salford Free Library, at Peel Park, where they have since remained, and where there is a much greater probability of their being properly cared for and preserved, than in either the tower or the vestry of the church.⁵

¹ Baines' *History of Lancashire*, 1836 vol. ii. p. 233.

² Humphrey Oldfield also left monies for the poor of Manchester and Salford. Henry Newcome (*Autobiog.*, p. 307) records the fact that he died on November 25, 1690, and that the warden (Wroe) preached on Job. ch. iii. v. 17, "The wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest."

³ *Hist. of Lanc.*, 1836, vol. ii. p. 233, note 1. The same note appears in the edition of 1868-70.

⁴ *Handbook of the Public Libraries of Manchester and Salford*, 1877, p. 91.

⁵ A catalogue of these seventy-two volumes has been prepared by Mr. John Plant, the Chief Librarian of the Salford Reference Library, which I have had the advantage

Of these seventy-two volumes, six appear to have been added since Humphrey Oldfield's death. The remainder are all, with one exception (a volume containing Bacon's *History of the Reign of Henry VII.* and Godwyn's *History of the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary*, 1675-6, fo.), theological, and (also with one exception), all printed in the seventeenth century. They are, however, of a more orthodox and less Puritanical character than those of the Chetham Church Libraries, and include works of Andrews, Bramhall, Burnet, Cave, Chillingworth, Comber, Hall, Hooker, Jewell, Kettlewell, Patrick, Pearson, Sanderson, Stillingfleet, Jeremy Taylor, and Usher.¹ There is also a copy of *A Dissuasive from Revenge*, by Nicholas Stratford, London, 1684, 8vo.²

The volume of the earliest date is also the rarest of the collection: *The English Creede. Consenting with the true ancient Catholique and Apostolique Church, in all points and articles of religion which every Christian is to know . . . subscribed unto by T. Rogers.* Imprinted by J. Windet for Andrew Maunsell at the Brazen Serpent, London, 1585, fo.³

of consulting, as well as "A catalogue of books now in a case in the tower of Trinity Church, Salford" (MS.), made some years since by the Rev. J. N. Pocklington, then Curate of the church. Several of the books in this catalogue seem to have disappeared before their transfer to the Salford Free Library.

¹ In the copy of Usher's *Body of Divinity*, 1647, fo., is the autograph of "Richard Hollinworth," at one time minister of the Chapel. See *ante*, p. 20.

² Nicholas Stratford was Warden of the Manchester Collegiate Church from 1667 to 1683, and the Epistle Dedicatory, is "To my worthy and beloved friends the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford."

³ This is a copy of the very rare second edition of the well known work of Thomas Rogers, a native of Cheshire, chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft, and Rector of Horning, on the Thirty-Nine Articles, the first edition of which, according to Ant. à Wood, appeared in 1579 under the following title: *The English Creed; wherein is contained in Tables an Exposition on the Articles which every man is to subscribe unto. Where the Articles are expounded by Scripture, and the Confessions of all the Reformed Churches; and Heresies are displayed.* But where a copy of this first edition is to be found I do not know. Nor was Dr. Perowne, who edited the book for the Parker Society in 1854, able to discover a copy. In the MS. catalogue of the books at Salford, the date of this volume is given as 1685. Part of the title-page, containing the date, is torn off, but it is certainly a copy of the second edition of the book of which

The following are the only other volumes of rarity and interest:

A Friendly Triall of the Grounds tending to separation in a . . . modest Dispute touching the lawfulness of a Liturgie and set forme of prayer, &c., by John Ball. Printed by R. Daniel, Cambridge, for E. Brewster, London, 1640. 4to.

Certaine Godly and learned Expositions upon divers parts of Scripture, as they were preached, and afterwards more briefly penned by that worthy man of God George Estey. Printed by J. R. for R. Bankworth, London, 1603. 4to.

Scala Sancta : or the Exaltation of the Soul. Being a Train of pious thoughts compleating the Whole Duty of Man's Devotions compiled by R. A. Gent. in his solitude. London printed by T. Snowden for Gabr. Rembolt, and to be sold at his shop at the Post Office over against the Mise at the Signe of the King's Head, 1678. 8vo.¹

WALTON.

Copies of Gibson's *Preservative against Popery*, 3 vols. 4to, 1738, and *The Statutes at Large*, 4to, 1681, are preserved at the parish church of Walton, but there are no records to show who were the donors.

the first part was printed in 1585, as above, and the second part, as appears by the title, which is intact, in 1587, by Robert Waldegrave for Andrew Maunsell. (Copies are in the British Museum and the University Library, Cambridge.) In the third edition, printed by John Legatt, printer to the University of Cambridge, 1607, the title was again changed to the following, *The Faith, Doctrine, and religion professed . . . in . . . England . . . expressed in 39 articles . . . analised . . . and . . . proved . . .* Subsequent editions were given in 1621, 1625, 1629, 1633, 1658, 1691, and there were probably others. Lowndes is in error in treating the *English Creed* as a different book from the *Thirty Nine Articles*. He gives an edition of the former as printed in 1581-7, and of the latter as printed in 1586, but this seems to be one and the same edition as that of 1585-7. An account of Rogers and his works will be found in Wood's *Athenæ* (edit. of 1813, vol. ii. pp. 162-5).

¹ This book, which is a collection of meditations, prayers, and collects, has an engraved title, preceded by a portrait of Isaac Barrow, *D. Loggan fecit*. It is dedicated to the Honourable Mary Mountagu, wife to the Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron, "from your ladyships most humble servant and relation R.A." I have not found any notice of this book or its author, nor can I find a copy in the British Museum.

Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire.

PART II.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

BOLTON.

A Grammar School was first founded at Bolton in 1524, in which year William Haighe of Wigan left by will a messuage and tenement at Tockholes "towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a Grammar School in Bolton, for the better improvement and training of youths in the town and parish of Bolton in learning and other godly exercises and virtues." In 1641 Robert Lever of London by his will left the sum of £600, with power to his executors to dispose of the same "for Erectinge and Maintainynge of a Free School or Chapel." With this bequest a school was built, which was used for the purpose of a Grammar School until the year 1880, when it was pulled down, and a more convenient and commodious building erected in its place, which was opened in September, 1883.¹

The first trace of a library, or of any book bought for this school, is in the year 1661. In the original Minute Book of the Governors, there is the following entry, "May 27, 1661. Paid to Mr. Marsden for a book called Richardson's Photocryden which is for use of schole 01 06."²

¹ *Historical Gleanings of Bolton and District*, 1st series, edited and compiled by B. T. Barton, Bolton, 1881, *passim*. An interesting volume, containing much information about the Grammar School.

² *Idem*: This remarkable title was for some time a complete puzzle to me. Certainly no writer named Richardson wrote a book with any such title as *Photocryden*,

In an odd volume of an edition of Ovid, now in the library, is written, "Thomas Boardman bought and gave this book and two other books of Ovid's works to the Schoole in Boulton all three cost 01^s=08^d and seven books before and besides these three, now ten in all. Anno 1682."¹

By Indenture of Release bearing date the tenth of November, 1686, and made between William Boardman, clerk (eldest son and heir of Thomas Boardman, late of Bolton, Gentleman, deceased) upon the one part, and Thomas Lever, Thomas Boardman, clerk (son of the said Thomas Boardman, deceased), Robert Lever, James Lever, Thomas Marsden, and Robert Roscowe, upon the other part; he the said William Boardman for the considerations therein mentioned, released unto the said Thomas Lever, Thomas Boardman the son, Robert Lever, James Lever, Thomas Marsden, and Robert Roscowe, their heirs and assigns, the Messuage, Barn, and Tenement, in Little Lever, containing by Estimation Two Acres of Land or thereabouts; and a Messuage, Barn, and Tenement, in Little Lever aforesaid, in the occupation of William Hilton; and Two Messuages or Cottages . . . in Little Lever aforesaid, in the occupations of Thomas Crompton, James Crompton, Ralph Gregory, and Thomas Gregory, together with the Tythes . . . to hold the same to the use of the said Thomas Lever, William Boardman, Thomas Boardman the son, Robert Lever, James Lever, Thomas Marsden, and Robert Roscowe, and such other person or persons as by them, or any three or more of them, at any time or times there-

nor is any book with this title known. It is indeed, almost impossible to believe that a book could ever have been printed with such a title. But I am satisfied that I have at last discovered the book intended. It must have been the edition of the *Epistles* of Photius, edited by Richard Montagu (Bishop of Norwich), in 1651. I have no doubt that the entry is intended to be *Richard Mont^g. Photius Gr. Latin*, words which would convey no meaning to the copyist, and which, being unable accurately to decipher, he wrote as given above. "Mr. Marsden" was then the schoolmaster.

¹ What the other seven books were, it is now impossible to ascertain. They may be included in the list given on p. 115. The volume of Ovid containing the note, is the only one of the three left, and is in a very bad state. The binding and several leaves are missing.

after, should be nominated and elected, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, upon Trust for the Use, Maintenance, and Benefit of the Free Grammar School then being at Bolton aforesaid, in such manner as thereafter is declared and expressed ; (*videlicet*) as for and concerning the Rents, Issues, and Profits arising and growing of and from the said Premises, during the continuance of the respective Demises or Leases then in being of the same Premises, to the Intent that the said Trustees, their Heirs and Assigns, should bestow and employ the same for the erecting, purchasing, and maintaining of a Library, at or in the said School House at Bolton aforesaid, of the best Sort of School Books, and such other profitable Books as the Trustees of and for the said school for the time being, and from Time to Time, or the major Number of them, in their discretion should think fit or necessary, and after the Expiration or other Determination of the said Leases or Demises respectively, then to and for such further Intent and Purpose that the same Trustees and their Heirs for the time being, out of and from the Rents and Profits of the Premises, from Time to Time, for ever, should pay as well the Yearly Sum of Forty shillings unto the Upper Schoolmaster of the said School for the time being, and likewise the Annual sum of Twenty Shillings unto the Usher or Under Master of the said school for the time being, for and towards their Yearly Maintenance, as also should convert and employ the rest and residue of the said Rents and Profits annually arising and growing of and from the Premises before mentioned, for the maintaining and providing of the said Library as well with Desks, Tables, Boxes, and Shelves, as also with such other necessary ingenious and profitable Books, Moral or Divine, or for History, Mathematics, or other Learning, as the same Trustees and their Successors, Feoffees of and for the same School should think meet and fit.¹

That this gift was ever applied to its original purpose is very improbable, as the only entry of the purchase of any books after

¹ *Local Gleanings*, 1879-80, pp. 350-51. *Historical Gleanings of Bolton and District*, 1st Series, pp. 120-23.

the date of the Release is in or about 1773, when school books were purchased to the value of 17s. 6d. William Boardman's name is not mentioned at the head of the list on p. 115 as having given any books, nor was any library erected. There was, however, in the old Grammar School (taken down in 1880) an upstairs room, which was used by the Head Master as a class-room, and called "The Library." It was fitted up with a central reading desk, at which six or eight could conveniently sit, which may have been bought with part of the income of William Boardman's gift, and an oak book-case or chest. When the Charity Commissioners made their report of the various charities attached to Bolton Grammar School, they reported amongst others this gift of William Boardman, giving the deed in full, and appending to it a statement that "a dictionary was bought for the library in 1823," and a few pages further on in the report occurs the following note :

"Library. It will be observed that the gift of the Rev. Thomas¹ Boardman before mentioned was principally for the support of a library. There is a small collection of books in a room over the school, to which the scholars have access, but few additions have been made to it of late years, and the funds applicable to this purpose have been mixed up with those belonging to the school."

The dictionary, bought in 1823, would appear to be the only book which the Commissioners could find as having been bought out of the school funds, and it seems clear, that instead of faithfully carrying out the trust reposed in them, the trustees allowed the rents of the property to be used for the general purposes of the school, possibly adding to its usefulness and efficiency, but to the loss of the library. The School has been lately reorganised under the provisions of a new scheme, sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, but no provision appears to have been made for the maintenance of any library.

The books of which the library at present consists, are in an

¹ This *Thomas* is clearly a mistake for *William*.

old oak chest or book-case, which stands upon legs about three feet from the ground. The chest contains two shelves divided down the centre, with iron rods running along the front of each shelf evidently for the purpose of chaining the books, and has folding doors opening in the centre. Along the outside, above the doors, runs this inscription, carved in the wood, "The gift of James Leaver Citison of London 1694."¹

A list of the books belonging to the School in 1735, is in the Minute Book. The following is a copy :²

"Books belonging to Bolton Schoole Feby 13th, 1735. Given by Mr. James Lever, Citizen of London, Dr. Morall and others, and chained by Henry Eskricke in the Liberrary of yt Schoole."³

Folio.⁴

Scapula Lexicon.

*Cooper's Dictionary.⁵

*Fox's Acts.⁶

¹ This James Lever is probably the feoffee of the School mentioned in the Indentures of 1686 and 1735, as "of Hackney near London Esq." (*Historical Gleanings of Bolton and District*, 1st Series, p. 120.) Besides this chest, he also gave some books to the school, as appears from the above list. A photograph of this chest and its contents, and of the reading desk placed in front of it, forms the frontispiece of this volume.

² This extract is printed, though not always quite accurately, in the *Historical Gleanings of Bolton and District*, 1st Series, pp. 393-4. I have corrected a few typographical errors.

³ Dr. Thomas Morall was Vicar of Bolton, appointed in 1721 by Bishop Gastrell. The Rev. Samuel Lever (Rector of Cloughton, 1700-11) solicited the living at the same time, in a very curious letter to the Bishop, which is given at length in the *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. (Chet. Soc., vol. xix) p. 8, in which he says, "though I have never been idle I can truly say I never had a place that was worth £40 per ann. I have had 14 children 10 of which wth their Mother (I thank God) are living." Dr. Morall was appointed a Trustee of the Grammar School in the same year (1721). What particular books he gave does not appear. Henry Eskricke was appointed a Trustee of the Grammar School in 1736, the year after he "chained the books."

⁴ The books marked * are still at the Grammar School.

⁵ The *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Brittanicae*, of Bishop Cooper. This copy is imperfect, beginning with Acc., and ending with Rom.

⁶ A copy of the ninth and best edition of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, 1684, 3 vols., fo., in fair condition; and perhaps the most interesting book in the library. It is

Quarto.

Littleton's Dictionary.¹

Bythner's *Lyra*.²

Godwin's *De Presulibus Ang. Commentarius*.

Hedericus.³

Octavo.

Livey 2 vols.

Plin Tip.⁴

Quintilian.

Plin Panegg'r.

Cornelius Nepo.

*Lubin's Juvenal.⁵

*Ovid's Epistles.⁶

Terence.

Busby's Greek Grammar.

*Cæsar's Commentary.

bound in rough calf, with stout brass clasps and corner plates (to which doubtless the copy owes its preservation), and in the centre of both sides of each of the three volumes is affixed a brass plate bearing the words, "The gift of James Lever Citizen of London, 1694." One volume still retains its chain.

¹ *Latin and English Dictionary*. A very popular book in its day. The first edition appeared in 1678, and contains the well-known rendering of "concurro: to concur, to condog."

² *Lyra Prophetica Davidis sive Analysis critico-practica Psalmorum*. A most valuable help to the critical and grammatical study of the Book of Psalms, and very popular in the seventeenth century, being well calculated to assist students of the Hebrew language. Editions appeared (in 4to.) in 1645, 1650, 1654, 1664, and 1679, and one as late as 1823. The author, Victorinus Bythner, was a native of Poland, where he lectured on Hebrew for many years. He died there in 1670. See for an account of him and his works, Wood's *Athenæ*. The *Lyra* was translated into English by the Rev. T. Dee, and N. L. Benmohel (London, 1847), 8vo.

³ The *Græcum Lexicon Manuale* of Benjamin Hedericus, was first published in 1722. It went through innumerable editions, the last that I know being in 1825.

⁴ Probably an edition of Pliny's *Historia Naturalis, ad Titum Imperatorem*.

⁵ A fragment of this book still exists in the School library, but sixteen leaves at the beginning, including the title page, and a large number at the end are missing. The first edition of Juvenal, with the notes of Eilhard Lubin, appeared at Hanau in 1619. The book soon became a popular school book, and the notes were frequently reprinted.

⁶ There is a volume of Ovid still at the School containing the note of Thomas Boardman, given on p. 112.

Cole's Dictionary.

*Echard's Roman History 2 vols.¹

Xenophon.

Dr. More's works.²

A collection of phil[osophical] writings by ye same.³

*Allen's Discourses.⁴

Bibliotheca Parochialis &c.⁵

*Johanni Arndtii 2 vols.⁶

¹ The first volume of this work (London, 1695) is still in the library.

² Up to this point, all the books that are represented as folio, quarto, and octavo, are correctly stated as such, but this copy of Dr. More's works, though included under "octavos," is certainly a folio, and several others which come after it are the same. It would seem as if the remaining books had been added subsequently, and from the book-plates contained in Allen's *Discourses*, and *The History of the Waldenses*, that some of them are certainly the remains of a Bray library. *The Theological Works of Henry More, D.D.*, London, 1708, fo., are intended by the entry, "Dr. More's works." Copies of these works, and of five of the next ten books in the list, are now in the well preserved Bray Library at Poulton-le-Fylde. Dr. More was an intimate friend and correspondent of Dr. John Worthington. See *Worthington's Diary* (Chet. Soc., vol xiii).

³ Dr. More's philosophical writings consist of: 1. Antidote against Atheism with an Appendix. 2. Enthusiasmus triumphatus. 3. Letters to Des Cartes, &c. 4. Immortality of the Soul. 5. Conjectura Cabbalistica. The first edition appeared in 1662, fo., the fourth in 1712, fo.

⁴ *Select Discourses on Two important points of Divinity, by William Allen. And a discourse on faith by another hand*, London, 1723, fo. This volume contains a Bray Library book-plate, the device of the Angel offering an open book to S. John, on it the words "Apoc. x. 9. Accipe librum et devora illum." and underneath, "This book belongs to the Parochial library of Bolton in the County of Lancaster." The words "Bolton" and "Lancaster" are written, and the rest printed. The last book in the list contains two similar book-plates, and was edited by Dr. Bray himself. Dr. Bray founded sixty-one Parochial libraries in his lifetime, and a list of them is given in the report of Dr. Bray's trustees for 1769, and several subsequent reports, but the only one founded in Lancashire according to that list, was at Poulton, which is still in existence. Dr. Bray died in 1730, and the books may have been given by his trustees after his death.

⁵ *Bibliotheca Parochialis: or a scheme of some theological and other heads, as seem requisite to be used or occasionally consulted by the reverend clergy. Together with a catalogue of books which may be profitably read on each of those points*, by Dr. Bray, first published in 1697, 4to. A second and enlarged edition appeared in 1707, 8vo.

⁶ *Johannis Arndtii . . . De Vero Christianismo . . . libri quatuor. Ob præsantiam suam olim latine redditi, nunc aulem revisi ac emendati cura et studio Antonii*

An Appendix to a small Parochial Library.¹

Enchiridion Ethicum.²

*A Coll[ection] of Psalms.³

*Works of Rogers.⁴

Wilhelmi Boemi. Accedit huic editioni Nova Prefatio de Vita et Scriptis Arndtianis. Londini, 1708, 2 vols. 8vo. These two volumes still retain their chains, and are in good condition. No theological work was ever so popular in Germany, or perhaps in Protestant Europe generally, as this work of Arndt on True Christianity (*Vom wahren Christenthum*). The first book appeared in 1605 at Jena, and according to the notice of Arndt in the Biographical Dictionary S.D.U.K., the second, third, and fourth books appeared in 1609, and the fifth and sixth books, completing the work, in 1617. It is said that, with the exception of the Bible, no book has been so often reprinted, or so much read, in Germany. An edition appeared as late as 1842, at Leipzig, with an Introduction and Life of the Author, by Dr. F. W. Krummacher. The book was speedily translated into Dutch, Danish, Bohemian, and other languages. A translation into Tamil, by B. Schulz, was printed at Halle in 1751. A Latin translation appeared at Luneburg in 1625, which has gone through several editions. A long account of the first edition of the book (which is stated to be "extrêmement rare"), and of the first edition of the Latin translation, will be found in Clement's *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, vol. ii. pp. 124-31. Clement makes no mention of the fifth and sixth books; he gives the title of the Latin translation of 1625 from his own copy, from which it appears that it contains only four books. This work and its author were great favourites of Dr. Worthington, who has borne testimony to their merits in his *Christian's Pattern*.

Anton Wilhelm Boehm, chaplain to Prince George of Denmark, and afterwards to King George I., published a revised edition of the Latin translation in 1708, a copy of which is at Bolton (the title of which is given above), and he added to it an Appendix Concerning books of Controversial Christianity. This he followed by an English translation in 1712-14, of which a second, more complete and accurate edition, appeared in 1720. A new English translation, of which Boehm's formed the groundwork, was given by W. Jacques in 1815. Boehm, in his preface, speaks of the "holy, learned, and pious, Dr. Worthington," and gives a long extract from the preface to the *Christian's Pattern* in praise of Arndt.

¹ It is probable that one of Dr. Bray's tracts (perhaps *The Country Curate's Library*) is intended by this entry.

² Dr. Henry More wrote a book with the title *Enchiridion ethicum præcipua moralis philosophiæ rudimenta complectens*, Amsterdam, 1668, 12mo. It was translated into English by Edward Southwell in 1690.

³ There is an edition of the Psalms in 8vo. set to music, still at the School, but the title page is gone. The volume still retains its chain.

⁴ A copy of the *Seven Treatises* of Richard Rogers, London, 1610 (*ante*, p. 38), is now at the School. The volume is in poor condition, and has the initials J.L. (presumably for *James Lever*) on the binding.

- *Wheatley's Prayer.
London Cases.¹
- *Seneca's Tragedies.
Moral do.²
- Isocrates.
Gordon Tyr. Ling. Lat.³
- Stapylton's Juvenal.
Hesiod.
Horace.
- *Seidelius Manuale [Græcæ Linguæ].
- *Clavis Grammatica.
Tully's Select Orations.
Juvenal.
- Dr. Wells' Controversall Letters.⁴
- *History of the Waldenses and Albigenses."⁵

Besides the eighteen volumes from the preceding list still existing in whole or part at the School, there are preserved in James Lever's bookcase, the fifty-six volumes of Humphrey Chetham's Church Library, originally placed in the old Bolton

¹ Probably a copy of Dr. Thomas Bennet's *Answer to the Dissenters' pleas for separation; or an abridgment of the London cases*. Cambridge. 1700. (A copy is in the Bray Library at Poulton.) The proper title of the book, of which it is an abridgment, is *A Collection of Cases and other Discourses lately written to recover Dissenters to the Communion of the Church of England*. (See ante, p. 100.)

² One of the numerous editions of *Seneca's Morals by way of Abstract*, by Sir Roger L'Estrange. The first edition appeared in 1678, and the twelfth in 1735.

³ Alexander Gordon's *Tyrociniū Lingua Latīnā*, was printed at London in 1664.

⁴ Edward Wells, D.D. (Rector of Blechley, Bucks, and Cottesbach, Leic.), died in 1724. He published several controversial letters to dissenting parishioners, which he afterwards collected and issued, with the replies, and some other tracts, under the title *Treatises designed for the use and benefit of his parishioners, Dissenting as well as Conforming*, Oxford, 1707, 8vo.

⁵ There is now in the library a volume intended no doubt by this entry, with the following title, *Papal Usurpation and Persecution as it has been exercised in Ancient and Modern times with respect to both Princes and People: a fair warning to all Protestants*, London, 1712, fo. It was edited by Dr. Bray. The volume contains two book-plates similar to that in Allen's *Discourses*.

Church, and of which an account is given on pp. 50-56. It is to be hoped that these books, so long believed to be entirely lost, have now reached a final and safe resting place.

There are also in the bookcase, two imperfect volumes, as to which it is uncertain whether they were part of the Church Library, or of Lever's bequest, or were given by some other donor to the School. The one is the first volume of William Perkins' Works, 1608, containing the inscription "John Pimlots Booke 1686"; the other, of which the title page is missing, is the Works of Ralph Cudworth, 1613. The volume of Perkins may have formed part of the Chetham Library, though the autograph seems to make it improbable, and it does not appear in the list of the Chetham books. Cudworth certainly formed no part of that collection.

A few books have been added to the library since 1735, but the only one possessing any interest is the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinæ compendiarius; or a compendious Dictionary of the Latin Tongue*, by Robert Ainsworth, London, 1746. 4to. On the fly leaf is written, "Donum ex Testamento Authoris Boltoniensis Scholæ quondam Alumni." As the gift of the author, "Bolton's great Latin scholar," this book ought to be specially valued.¹

¹ An account of the author, as well as of the *Dictionary*, will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. i.

BURNLEY.

The library at this School is the most extensive and the most interesting of the old Grammar School Libraries of Lancashire, and contains, at the present time, one thousand and forty volumes.¹ Its origin is comparatively recent, only dating back to 1728, but as the books which form the library are all of an earlier date, having been collected in the preceding fifty years, they are of much more interest than might at first sight be expected. Most of them had previously formed the library of the Rev. Henry Halsted, and the remainder, with the exception of two or three volumes, part of the library of a member of the Townley family.

The Reverend Henry Halsted, Rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, by his will dated August 5, 1728, after requesting burial in the Parish Church of Stansfield, and after devising considerable estates in Lancashire to Thomas Townley of Royle, Esq., and Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, in trust for the use of his son, Henry Halsted of Bank House, in Burnley, Gent. for life, and the remainder in fee to his kinsman, Captain Charles Halsted of Rowley, and after making divers charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor of Stansfield, and of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen who had preferment in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, made the following bequest: "I give and bequeath to the Master and feoffees of the Free School in Burnley in the County of Lancaster all my Library of books in my possession at Stansfield as shall be set down and

¹ This library forms the subject of an interesting paper by J. L. Ward, Esq., M.A., the present Head Master of the School, printed under the title of *The Burnley Grammar School Library. A Paper read before the Burnley Literary and Scientific Club, February 22nd, 1881* (Burnley, 1881, 32 pp). I have to thank Mr. Ward as well for several letters containing much interesting information, as for his personal kindness, on the occasion of my visit to the library, and I have further to thank him (and also the Governors of the School), for lending me the catalogue of the library, and several of the rarer volumes which it contains.

Under the fostering care of Mr. Ward, and the present Governors, we may feel sure that this library—of which Burnley may well be proud—will be properly cared for and protected.

left in a catalogue thereof made to be used and taken care of by the Protestant Master and feoffees of the said school in Burnley and their successors for ever to be sent to them at the charge and expense of my executors." The executors were the Rev. John Tisser of Ketten [Kenton], and the Reverend Arthur Kinsman of Bury St. Edmunds. The testator died shortly afterwards, aged eighty-seven, and the will was proved at Doctor's Commons on the 28th of September in the same year. A portrait of the donor appears to have accompanied the books, although no mention of it is made in the will.¹

The library seems to have been augmented very shortly after the death of Henry Halsted, by the Reverend Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn (a trustee of Halsted's will). Many of the books have his autograph, or that of other members of the Townley family, but what number of books were added by him, and whether in his lifetime or by his will does not appear.²

In the hundred and thirty years which followed Edmund Townley's death, no additions appear to have been made to the library, but in 1859, a copy of *Virgil* (1717), was presented by

¹ This portrait, which is attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, was, according to Mr. T. T. Wilkinson (*Paper on Burnley Grammar School* in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1869 70, p. 31), at that time at the school, and as he says, "still without a frame," but it afterwards disappeared. During a search, lately made by Mr. Artindale, the clerk to the Governors, among the records and papers of the School, the missing portrait was found, and has since been put in a suitable frame at the cost of Alderman Massey, J.P., one of the Governors, and hung up in the library of the Grammar School. The extract from Henry Halsted's will above given, is taken from the Raines MSS. (vol. xxxvii. p. 540). Extracts from it will be found in the *Notitia Cestriensis* (Chet. Soc., vol. xxi. p. 316). Canon Raines also says that Henry Halsted was of Brasenose College, Oxon., M.A. 1664, B.D. 1672. Rector of Grace Church of St. Bennet, Lond. Inst., 7 Feb., 1675. Preb. of Ealdstreet, in St. Paul's, 21 June, 1671.

² The Rev. Edmund Townley gave some land to the Grammar School in 1696. This was sold a few years since, and out of the proceeds of the sale, the present School buildings (opened in 1874) were erected. From the list of the Rectors of Slaidburn, in Whitaker's *History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven*, (pp. 39-40) it appears that Edmund Townley, Clerk, A.M., was instituted Rector of Slaidburn, on March 25, 1690, and held the living until his death, and that his will was proved Jan. 10, 1729.

Mr. Luke Collinge, and in 1879, a copy of the new edition of Dr. Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, by the Chairman of the Governors, T. H. Whitaker, Esq.

The catalogue spoken of in Henry Halsted's will, cannot now be found.

In July, 1842, the Trustees of the School ordered a catalogue to be made of the books, and they were numbered at the same time.¹ From this catalogue it appears that there were then one thousand and forty-six volumes. Thirty years later, Mr. Thomas W. Shore examined the library,² and found seventeen volumes missing, but discovered nine which were not in the catalogue.

¹ The ordering of this catalogue to be made in 1842, would seem to imply that the old catalogue was missing at that time, but Mr. Wilkinson in his paper before mentioned, after giving the extract from Halsted's will referring to the books and the catalogue, says "The catalogue above alluded to, still remains in the library." It is probable that Mr. Wilkinson mistook the catalogue of 1842 for the original one of Halsted. The catalogue, which was the result of this order of 1842, is, in nearly every respect, a model to catalogue-makers, of what to avoid. All the folios in the library come first, arranged in the order of Greek, Latin, and English, irrespective of what the books treat of, and then follow the quartos, octavos, and smaller sizes, treated in the same way. The books were at the same time numbered consecutively. A catalogue arranged on this principle is almost useless, as even if the exact size of the book wanted is known, the search may extend over many pages of the catalogue before the book can be found. One or two of the entries show the author to be worthy of a place among the most accomplished blunderers in the art of catalogue making. No. 105 has the title *Lex liberalitatis*, but on looking at the book "in the hope," as Mr. Ward, the present Head Master says, "of obtaining some information about the rules of liberality," it was found to be a fragment of a dictionary beginning with the word *lex*, and ending on the first page with *liberalitas*!

I was much puzzled by an entry "*Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, Stephanus, 1562, fo.*" I had never heard of, nor could I find any notice of such a book. On examining the volume so described, I found it was a copy of *Genesis, Latine, cum Catholica expositione Ecclesiastica, ex probatis Theologis excerpta*, a book of rarity and merit, printed by Henry Estienne in 1562.

I sincerely trust that Mr. Ward will carry out his intention of preparing a full and accurate catalogue of this library. It is well deserving of such a catalogue.

² This would be in the year 1872, shortly before the old School was pulled down. The examination of the books may have been authorised by the Trustees (possibly with a view to the approaching removal), for, besides notes in various parts of the catalogue, Mr. Shore has appended a memorandum to the effect that the library was examined by him on July 1, 1872.

In 1880, when Mr. Ward revised the catalogue, fourteen more were missing, but sixteen others which had been omitted, were added. The present number of volumes is one thousand and forty, of which about fifty are duplicates. Mr. Halsted and Mr. Townley having each, it may be presumed, possessed a copy.

The books were placed in an upstairs room in the old school buildings, but in the new School, a room is set apart for them on the ground floor, the fittings of which are partly made of oak from the old School.

Coming from the libraries of two clergymen, we are not surprised to find that theology is largely represented, though there is a good sprinkling of classical, medical, legal, and political works. Following the classification of the catalogue of 1842, we find that there are three hundred and sixty-eight entered as Greek or Latin books, and six hundred and seventy-two as English. Many of them are greatly in need of repair, neglect and dust having but too surely left their marks upon them,¹ and

¹ How the books have survived in their present comparatively complete state, the hardships they have undergone, seems wonderful. The principal use of the Library in the old school was as a place of imprisonment, and when a boy was sent there to expiate his wrong-doing, another generally contrived to be sent after him, no doubt actuated by feelings of sympathy, and the pair would amuse themselves by throwing the books at each other! The old boys of the School have since expressed their contrition to the present Head Master, upon learning the value of some of the books they had so badly used. But the books have even suffered worse indignities than this. In the year 1872, when the old Grammar School was pulled down, a place had to be found to store the books during its re-building. A *suitable* place was found for them in a room over the shed where the Burnley Corporation fire engines are kept, and there they remained, uncovered, and exposed to all kinds of adverse influences, for a period of four years. It is worthy of remark that, during this time, the mortality amongst the books was only a little over one per cent., and amongst the fourteen books which disappeared, was Holder's *Principles of Harmony*, which, Mr. Ward says, "is no matter of regret to the Governors, for they know that the book has been useful, that it must have been well perused, and that the principles enunciated have contributed to the happy harmony with which the town-government is conducted." The new School was finished, and opened, in August, 1874, but the books were left to enjoy their dust and repose undisturbed until the year 1876. In that year, the room assigned for them was prepared for their accommodation, and the removal of them was entrusted to the caretaker of the School, with the assistance of a horse and cart. There were about

nothing in the way of repair seems ever to have been attempted since the books came into the possession of the Grammar School authorities.

The majority of the books are bound in calf, and the only binding of special interest, is that which encloses a copy of the *Lucubrationes in omnes Ciceronis Orationes*, printed by Aldus at Venice in 1547. This volume at one time was in the possession of Edward VI., and has the royal arms with the letters E. R. on each side. It has, however, suffered equally with the rest, and the binding is in poor condition, but well deserves restoration.

Many of the books contain autographs, principally of the members of the Halsted and Townley families; and in others, successive generations of scholars of the school, have amused themselves with writing their names.¹

thirty steps from the roadway up to the room where the books were stored, and to use the man's own expression, it would have taken him all day to have carried them down, so to save his time and trouble, *he backed the cart under the window of the room, and borrowed a plank, and slid the books down into the cart!* The wonder is how the books survived such treatment. However, they did eventually reach the new school buildings, and were piled up on the floor of the library (without having been dusted), where they remained for the space of two years, pending the erection of the bookcase. Early in 1878, the bookcase was put up, and the present Head Master, who had just come to the School, set the caretaker to *dust* the books and place them on the shelves.

¹ The book that has suffered most in this respect, is a copy of an *Arithmetic*, by Leybourn. "Printed in 1657, it appears" says Mr. Ward, "to have been used by successive generations of schoolboys, and is embellished, as school-books used to be, with specimens of the scholar's hand-writing and drawing capacity. The first name that occurs is John Ormerod, on the next page upside down, right side up, slanting left and slanting right, are the names of John Brown, Eliz. Atkinson, Joshua Hitchon, Lawrence Halsted twice; on the next page, to make assurance trebly sure, Lawrence Halsted writes his name again; then John Ormerod reasserts his claim, and at the head of the page somebody who does not sign his name assures us twice over that Fuller is a fool; two pages afterwards, John Ormerod and Lawrence Halsted both claim possession of this half-crown volume; the latter has a sponsor for his rights, his name appearing with 'reet by mee Rob Dugdel 1709.' I cannot find one of the name of Ormerod in the family pedigree who satisfies all the requirements in point of date; the Lawrence Halsted is no doubt recorded by Whitaker as Lawrence, who died unmarried, and was buried at Burnley, 1725. In the 'Lawyers Light' we find his name concealed under an easy cryptogram. In 'Justice restored' he signs his name

The contents of the library are of no small interest, and show the principal collector to have been a scholar and a man of broad and catholic taste, one, who if not learned himself, knew at least how to appreciate real learning, and did not confine his reading to any narrow school, or to any one department. Theology forms the largest part of the library. Many of the Latin fathers, writers of the Reformation period, English and foreign, and a thoroughly representative collection of our best English Divines, are to be

under two Latin lines of rather dubious Latinity. His brother, Banastre Halsted, claims a volume of Erasmus' Colloquies, and the amiable youth gives birth to a poetic effusion, which I feel bound to quote even at the risk of incurring the poet's censure :

‘Banastre Halsted is my name
and with my pen I writ the same,
this is my hand this is my deed,
he is a fool that doth it read.’”

There are also autographs of John Halsted of Rowley, George Halsted of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Captain Charles Halsted, while many of the books contain the name of the Rev. Henry Halsted. In Pulton's *Calendar of Statutes*, is the inscription, “A New Years Gift of Richard Towneley of Towneley, to Nicholas Towneley of Royle, Esq., his loving cousin, 1659.” This Richard Townley will be the celebrated mathematician ; in West's *Symbolography*, the same Nicholas spells his name Townliey, and in another book as Townley ; R. Townley of Brasenose College, Oxford, owned Gideon Harvey's *Principles of Philosophy*, in 1671. The names of two Edmund Townleys appear. In the *Mortified Christian*, by Love, one Edmund Townley informs us that he was thirty-three years of age in 1656, and under the author's portrait is written :

“Methinkes I heare the beheaded Sts above
Say each to other, Srs make roome for Love.”

Christopher Love was beheaded in 1651 for a conspiracy against Cromwell. The name of Edmund Townley, the presumed donor of a part of the library, appears in several books.

The late Canon Raines, who was apprenticed to William Coultate, surgeon, of Burnley, in 1818, and was to be permitted “to attend the Grammar School in Burnley, at all times during his said apprenticeship, whenever he shall not be employed in the proper business of his profession” (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. p. 156), has left his name and the date, Feb., 21, 1820, in L'Estrange's *Observer* ; and the *Medica Praxis* of Riverius, has “Will Coultate” in it. In the copy of *S. Thomæ Aquinatis summa totius Theologia*, Geneva, 1626, fo., is “Ex dono reverendi in Xⁱ Patris Johannis Episcopi Lincolniensis.” This must have been Archbishop Williams, who was Bishop of Lincoln, 1621-1642. No other “John” was Bishop of Lincoln until 1744.

found. But though theology has the chief place, yet many other departments are fairly represented. The Latin and Greek classics, general English literature, science, medicine, and law, are to be found ; and indeed, the books on the two latter subjects, lead us to the conclusion that the library of Mr. Halsted or Mr. Townley, must have included the collections of a man of law, and a doctor of medicine.

The first book deserving notice, both for its own value (for it ought to be the foundation of every theological library), and as being perhaps the book of the greatest pecuniary value in the library, is a copy of Walton's *Polyglot*, 6 vols., fo., a Royal copy. The first volume is much injured by damp, but the rest are in fair condition. Other editions of the *Bible*, both Greek and Latin, are to be found, but none of special interest. There is a copy of *The Psalmes of David . . . explained by Paraphrasis Set forth in Latin by . . . T. Beza. And faithfully translated into English by A. Gilbie, and by him newlie purged from sundrie faults escaped in the first print*, London, Denham, 1581, 12mo. Of *New Testaments*, the fifth edition of the Greek (and Latin) Testament of Erasmus (Basle, Froben, 1535), and the scarce and useful edition, with the *Glossa Compendiaria* of Matthæus Flaccius Illyricus (Basle, Perna and Dietrich, 1570, fo.) are the most important. S. Jerome is well represented, as he deserves to be, by two editions, both printed at Basle, one by Froben, in nine vols., fo., 1525-6, the other partly by Episcopus, and partly by Froben, in five vols., fo., 1565. Both are reprints of the edition of Erasmus. Of S. Augustine, there is the Basle edition of 1570 (ten vols., fo., bound in five), the best of the editions preceding those of the Benedictines. Of S. Ambrose, there is the edition of Basle, 1567 (three vols., fo.). A remarkably fine copy of the *Apostolorum et Sanctorum Conciliorum Decreta*, printed at Paris in 1540, 4to., is interesting on account of its intrinsic value, its printer (Conrad Neobar), all of whose few Greek impressions are extremely rare and sought after, and its editor, Jean du Tillet (Johannes Tilius), Bishop of S. Briec, and afterwards of Meaux,

by whom it is dedicated, in a Latin preface, to Cardinal de Tournon.¹

Of the *Roman Breviary*, there are two editions, that given by Plantin, at Antwerp, in 1597, and a later one (1693). Next to these, may be mentioned a book which we are agreeably surprised to meet with in the library of a country clergyman of the seventeenth century, *Postillæ sive Conciones in Epistolas et Evangelia quæ ab adventu usque ad Pascha in Ecclesia lege consuerunt Authore R. Patre D. Joanne Fero*, Coloniae, 1555, 4to.²

Melanchthon's *Loci Communes Theologici* (Basle, 1562), Peter Martyr's Commentary *In Epistolam S. Pauli ad Romanos* (Basle, 1560), *Isaia Prophetia cum catholica expositione*, by Marloratus (H. Stephanus, 1564), Calvin's *Institutio Christianæ Religionis*, (Geneva, 1568), and Bellarmin's *Apologia* (1609), all deserve mention. The *Fasciculus rerum Expectandarum et Fugendarum* of Ortuinus Gratius, is a book which every bibliophile is delighted to meet with, and is disposed to treat less seriously than was anticipated by its reverend author, or its learned English editor, Edward Brown, whose edition (London, 1690) is here.³ A small volume must not be omitted containing the original edition of

¹ This book seems to have escaped the notice of all Du Tillet's biographers. Although La Croix du Maine, Duverdier, the editors of Moreri, and the *Biographie's Universelle* and *Générale*, each devote an article to Du Tillet, and profess to give a list of his works, none of them mention this edition of the *Apostolorum Decreta*, which is more deserving of notice than any other book written or edited by him, and is, indeed, the only one of his works which retains its value or interest.

² Johann Wild (in Latin, Ferus), was a Franciscan of Mayence, where he died in 1554, equally esteemed by the Protestants as by the Catholics. He wrote and printed in German as well as in Latin, and Dupin remarks on these *Postilla*, and on his other Commentaries on Holy Scripture, that they are not dry notes, but extended and eloquent discourses. A long and interesting article on Wild, and his works, will be found in Clement's *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, vol. viii. pp. 294-308, and another in Nicéron, vol. xxvi. pp. 108-212, where twenty-eight works by him are enumerated.

³ This is the book intended by Rabelais in his catalogue of the library of S. Victor, under the title *Ars honesti pelandi in societate per M. Ortuinum*. But Edward Brown's edition has a serious interest and merit. The *Appendix*, which contains nine hundred and eleven pages, comprises numerous works bearing on the controversy between Protestantism and Romanism, many of which, until the publication of this volume, had remained in manuscript.

the treatise of Erasmus, *De Libero Arbitrio* (Basle, Froben, 1524). It also contains an edition of Luther's reply, *De Servo Arbitrio Martini Lutheri ad Des. Erasmum Rot.*, 1526 (no printers name, or place), and a copy of the *De immensa Dei Misericordia*, of Erasmus (Antwerp, M. Hoochstrat, 1524). All these are rare.

Turning to English theology, we find the rarest, and perhaps the most interesting book of the whole collection. It is a small quarto volume, in a contemporary stamped leather binding, containing copies of William Tyndale's two tracts, *The Obedience of a Christian Man*, and *The Parable of the Wicked Mammon*, both in black letter, the first, without printers name, or date, but printed by William Hill in 1548-9, the second, printed by "William Hill, 15 December" (s. a., but also 1548-9). Few books obtained greater popularity, or contributed more to the spread of the reformed doctrines in England than these two tracts. *The Parable of the Wicked Mammon* was a favourite of Anne Boleyn, and, through her influence, of Henry VIII. Hill's are the fifth or sixth editions of the tracts, it being doubtful whether those given by William Copland about the same time, preceded or succeeded them.¹ There is hardly a name of importance omitted from the

¹ The following are the full titles, *The Obedyence of a Christian Man: And how christen Rulers ought to governe: wherein also (yf thou marke dylygentlye) thou shalt finde eyes to perceyve the conveighaunce of all Jugglers. Reade (when soever thou Readeste good Christen Reader) with a pure affection, and uprighte Judgmente to Godes moste holy Booke.* 140 leaves. (Below the title is written, "Thomas Ferrar at Oxford.") *The Parable of the wycked mammon taken out of the xvi. Ca. of Luke with an expositioun thereupon lately corrected and prynted. Luce xvi. Facite vobis amicos de mammon iniquitatis.* 60 leaves. On the blank page at the end is written, in a sixteenth or early seventeenth century hand, "I payed for this booke 20d." (A copy of this edition of the *Wicked Mammon*, in brown morocco extra, is priced £7 10s. in a recent catalogue of Quaritch, where 1528 is (erroneously) suggested as the date.

The first edition of each of these tracts is dated 1528, and the printer is given as "Hans Luft at Marlbrowe [i.e., Marburg] in the lande of Hesse." The same printer and place appear in several subsequent editions. Yet it has been suggested that they were all printed at Wittemberg, but that Marburg was named, with the view of deceiving the authorities. They were reprinted by the Parker Society in 1848, in the first volume of Tyndale's *Doctrinal Treatises*. Both tracts are included by name in the Proclamation of Henry VIII. of June, 1530, against erroneous and heretical

list of English theologians. We find the works of Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Chillingworth, Andrews, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, Barrow, South, Tillotson, Bull, Beveridge, Burnet, Fuller, Heylin, Hickes, Comber, Laud, Leland, Leslie, Prideaux, Perkins, Sanderson, Usher, Hoadley, and Atterbury, but none of them are of any special rarity or interest. Several of the tracts mentioned in Jones's *Catalogue of Tracts for and against Popery*,¹ are in the library. There is also a copy of the *Directory of Public Prayer*, London, 1644, 4to.; editions of the *Book of Common Prayer*, of 1698, 1706, and 1714; a copy of the Latin Prayer Book of Dr. Durel;² and a copy of *A most excellent and comfortable Treatise for all such as are any manner of way either troubled in*

books (first printed in *Notes and Queries*, from a copy found in the Chapter House, Westminster, and reprinted in *Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries."* *History*. 1858, 8vo. p. 47), "these booke ensuyne, that is to say, the booke entitled the wicked Mammona, the booke named the Obedience of a Christen Man, the Supplication of Beggars, and the booke called the Revelation of Antichrist, the Summary of Scripture, and divers other booke made in the englishe tonge, and imprinted beyonde y^e see, do conteyne in them pestiferous errorrs and blasphemies; and for that cause, shall from hensforth be reputed and taken of all men for booke of heresie, and worthy to be dampned, and put in perpetuall oblivion." Mr. Burt, who communicated the proclamation to *Notes and Queries*, says "The list of books prohibited by the order of 1526 contains all those mentioned by name in the present proclamation, except the *Summary of Scripture*." If this were correct, it would show that there must have been an earlier edition of both Tyndale's tracts than that of 1528. Mr. Burt seems to be confusing the order of the Bishop of London of 1526, with the Proclamation of 1534. It is certain that the *Supplication of Beggars* was not printed until 1528.

In the paper of which the inside of the binding of the book was composed, Mr. Ward noticed some pages of an old English translation of the New Testament, which he carefully took out, and had two of them photographed. He forwarded copies of the photograph amongst others, to the British Museum, Mr. H. Stevens of London, and Mr. Fry of Bristol, and it was recognised as being fragment of the very rare edition of Tyndale's translation, supposed to have been printed by John Oswen at Worcester, in 1548, an imperfect copy of which is in the British Museum.

¹ Chet. Soc., vols. xlviii. and lxiv.

² This scarce volume was reprinted in 1882, with a bibliography of the work, &c., by the late Rev. Charles Marshall of Harpurhey, and W. W. Marshall. The first edition appeared in 1670. The copy at Burnley is also dated 1670, but in a letter, written by the Rev. C. Marshall, shortly before his death, to Mr. Ward, he says "the title page of the copy at Burnley differs from the usual one, and opens up the question of a second edition in the same year (1670)."

mind or afflicted in body, by Andrew Kingesmyle. London, C. Barker, 1577.¹ Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, 1691, also has a place in the library.

Greek and Latin classics are but sparingly represented, indeed, of Greek books there are very few. "Of the Classical books," says Mr. Ward, "Plutarch appears to be the favourite, our four editions are dated 1521, 1592, 1620, and 1655." The edition of 1521, is a copy of the Latin translation of the Lives, printed at Paris by Nicholas de Pratis, and is, so far I have noticed, the oldest book in the library. It is a reprint of the edition given by Josse Bade (Jodocus Badius Ascensius) in the previous year. Aristotle only appears in a copy of the Latin translation by Strebæus of the *Politica*, printed at Paris by Roigny in 1549. Terence is represented by a copy of the Venice folio of 1569, printed by Hieronymus Scotus.² Cicero, Herodotus, Livy, Ovid,

¹ This is the first edition. No copy is in the British Museum.

² In 1553, Bart. Cæsanus printed at Venice an edition of Terence with the following title, *P. Terentii Afri Poetæ lepidissimi Comadia Omnes. Cum absolutis commentariis Ælii Donati, Guidonis Juvenalis Cenomani, Petri Marsi in omnes fabulas: Stephani Doleti in Andriam & Eunuchum: Joannis Calphurnii Brixienensis in Heautontimorumenon*. The names of other commentators, whose notes are included, follow, and among them are Erasmus, Melanchthon, and Rivius. This edition is stated in catalogues and bibliographical works, to have been frequently reprinted at Venice during the following half century. Ebert (whose article on Terence is specially good, being in general both accurate and full) writes, "The following are repetitions of this edition. Ven., Bonellus, 1558, *ib. id.* 1561 or 1563, Ven., Hi. Scotus, 1569. Ven., her. Bonelli, 1570. Ven., J. Gryphius, 1586." It is strange that Ebert, who had really examined each of these editions, and gives accurately the number of pages in each volume, has not noticed—nor indeed has any bibliographer or editor—the changes effected in these successive editions. No book could be suffered to be printed in Italy, in which were the hated names of Erasmus or Melanchthon. The book collector knows, that in books of mere secular scholarship written by them, which come from Italy, and which, as containing no matter of heresy were permitted a limited circulation there, the names of the authors, and of any other heretic who may be mentioned, are carefully obliterated. Accordingly, in the edition of 1558, and those subsequent, the notes of Melanchthon and Erasmus have disappeared. Those of Dolet, and Rivius, however, at first remained. Their insignificance, it would seem, had protected them, and they had been unnoticed, but in 1559, their names had the honour of being placed in the First Class in the *Index Expurgatorius* of the Council of Trent, and from and after the appearance of the *Index* in print in 1564, their notes and their

Pliny, Quintilian, Seneca, and Suetonius, are also represented. A single volume of the Aldine series is in the library, the copy of the *Lucubrationes in Ciceronis Orationes*, 1547, already mentioned—a book in itself, neither uncommon nor of any interest—but the binding of Edward VI. gives this copy an exceptional value. There are several impressions of the Elzevirs, but, so far as I have noticed, none of them are of any great rarity or interest.

Amongst other English books in the library, are Darcie's *Annales, the true and royall history of Elizabeth*, London, 1625, 4to.; *Historie of the Life and Reigne of that famous Princesse Elizabeth*, London, 1629, 4to.¹; the third volume of Holinshed's *Chronicle*, 1585, fo.; Stow's *Survey of London*, 1603, 4to.;² Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, London, 1631, fo.;³ George Wither's *Britains Remembrancer*, London, 1628, 12mo.;⁴ Chaucer's *Works*, 1602, fo.;⁵ Hakluyt's *Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Dis-*

names disappear from the editions of Terence given at Venice. None of the editions mentioned by Ebert of 1569, 1570, and 1586, nor does any other Venice edition, subsequent to 1564, contain the notes of Dolet or Rivius, or those of Erasmus or Melancthon. Of the *Index Expurgatorius* (in which the names of almost every writer of reputation appeared), a copy of the edition printed at Lyons in 1586, is in the Burnley library.

¹ These two volumes are a translation of Camden's *Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha*. The first volume was translated by Abraham Darcie, from the French translation, made by Paul de Bellegent in 1624, and the translator of the second was Thomas Browne. A copy of the two volumes, bound by Bedford in red morocco extra, is marked ten guineas in a recent catalogue of Quaritch, and a copy of the first volume alone four guineas.

² The last edition given in the author's lifetime, and that from which the reprint, edited by Thoms in 1842, was taken.

³ John Weever was a native of Lancashire. At the foot of his portrait in the *Funeral Monuments*, are these lines :

"Lancashire gave him breath,
And Cambridge education,
His studies are of death
Of Heaven his meditation."

The work is now scarce.

⁴ This is included amongst the works of Wither, reprinted by the Spenser Society (vols. xxviii. and xxix.).

⁵ A long description of this edition of Chaucer, will be found in the *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, pt. iv. (Chet Soc., vol. lxxvii), pp. 325-27. Mr. Corser's copy sold for £2.

coveries. 1598-9, fo.¹ There are also copies of Milton's *Eiconoclastes* (first edition), 1649, Marvel's *Rehearsal Transposed*, 1674, Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 1660, George Herbert's *Temple*, 1674, Hales' *Golden Remains*, 1673, Burton's *History of Leicestershire*, 1622, Spelman's *Glossarium Archæologicum*, 1664.

Among writers on the law will be found Lord Bacon, Brownlow, Coke, Fortescue, Filmer, Lambarde, Littleton, Manley, Pulton, and Sheppard. There are also copies of the Statutes of Queen Mary, dated 1588, Statutes of Henry VIII., 1563, Statutes of Elizabeth, 1589, and Rastall's Statutes, 1588 and 1621, also several volumes of Reports of Cases, and books on Ecclesiastical law. Among medical authors, are the names of Blasius, Bruno, Barrough, Culpepper, Castellus, Haworth, Radcliffe, Riverius, Salmon, Willis, and Winston. There are also copies of Ray's *Flora*, 1702; Fromond's *Meteorologica*, 1670; *Compleat Gardiner*, 1699; three volumes of L'Estrange's *Observator*, and several volumes of Tracts.

The Burnley Grammar School library stands alone among the old Church and School libraries of Lancashire in possessing a few manuscripts, of which Mr. Ward has kindly furnished me with the account which follows.

¹ This copy is unfortunately incomplete, wanting the third volume printed in 1600.

THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF BURNLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY J. L. WARD, M.A., HEAD MASTER.

The manuscripts consist of eight folio volumes of various thickness. The most neatly written is bound in vellum, and contains the full text of 106 proclamations issued between 1482 and 1601. These proclamations deal with all sorts of subjects: the concluding of truces or treaties of peace with Brittany, Austria, and other countries; internal and external trade; prohibiting of exports, especially corn, and encouraging manufactures; forestallers and ingrossers; growing linseed and hempseed in Lincoln; the currency, prohibition of Irish and Roman coins; attempts at debasement of the coinage; sowing and planting of wood; preservation of game; lotteries; vagrants; retainers; carrying weapons; keeping of Bartholomew's Fair; against Jesuits and secular priests; government of Ireland; piracies; proclaiming of rebels, as the Earl of Essex; calling upon a county to be ready at an hour's warning to repel an invasion; and so on. There are two or three in Latin of which the subject is the enrolling of soldiers. The longest are: "a proclamation for a free mart to be holden at Calais four times a year, and of severall constitutions touching the same," 1506, and "a proclamation upon the Statute of Winchester and divers other Statutes," 1511. This volume has the Royal Arms and motto outside, and the water-mark of the paper is the Royal Arms.

The second volume gives the escheats for the reign of Henry VI. It is a large book bound in old rough calf, and has the names of owners in red ink with the properties in black. There are many names of historical or literary interest: Hugo Courtenay, of Devon, who has nearly six pages of properties; Johanna, wife of Sir Thos. Erpingham, I suppose the one mentioned in Shakespere; Edmund, Earl of March, with property in about thirty counties, which covers thirty-five pages; Richard Vere, Earl of Oxford; Wm. Tyndale of Northumberland, 1426, and Thomas Tyndale, 1450; John Oldcastle, 1428; Philip Caxton, 1431; Philippa, Duchess of York, wife of Sir Walter Fitzwaulter, 1431; Johanna, wife of Sir Wm. Beauchamp, fifteen pages; Matilda, wife of Thos. Chaucer, 1436; Sir John Howard, and Margaret, his wife, 1437; Henry, Lord Scrope of Massam; Wm. Paston of Norfolk, 1442; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester,

and Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of England and Bishop of Winchester, 1447, who with William, Duke of Suffolk, 1449, are mentioned in the second part of "Henry VI."; James, Lord de Say, 1450, executed by Jack Cade; Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and Richard, Duke of York, killed in the wars of the Roses, 1460. The last two years of the reign, when the country was rent asunder by the civil wars, are combined into one in our list. There is one item which breaks the monotony of names and property; in 1438 occurs, "De capcōne cujusdam navis de Prussia voc y^e Holygost." Altogether there are 2124 entries of owners. At the end of the volume is a list of Inquisitions of the reign; concerning the escape of prisoners; Waynflete holidays; expenses about the repairing of the tower and walls of Rokesburgh; treasure found near Coventry; depredations of ships (the Mary of Portsale in Brittany, the Cristofore of Legne in Brittany, the Seynt John of Counde in Spain, the Notre Dame de Lormor in Brittany, the Cristofr of Seluys in Flanders, the Mary of St. Malo in Brittany, the St. Yves of Conkernowe in Brittany, the Seint Nicholas of Cadexe in Spain); of obtaining aid against the King of France in the Duchy of Aquitaine. The water-mark of the paper used has the Bristol Arms and below "fer John Boven."

The third volume gives a list of escheats from the first year of Edward IV. to the second year of Richard III., 1461-1484. The name of the owner of the property is written in red ink and in print style, the property is set down in black. Among the entries are James, Earl of Wilts, attainted; John, Duke of Norfolk, whose possessions in twenty-one counties occupy seven pages of description; Walter Raleigh of Devon, 1464; John, Lord Clifford, and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland (attainted for the 1464 insurrection of the Lancastrians); John Paston of Norfolk; George, Duke of Clarence, attainted, who had property of his own right in nine counties, and by his wife in eight more; Sir Thomas Malory (translator of *Morte d'Arthur*); Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland; Anna Bolayne of Norfolk, 1484. There are 1315 names entered in the lists of Edward IV.'s reign, and 94 in those of Richard III.'s reign, but many of them are no doubt repetitions. In some cases a side note states that the documents from which the copy was made were torn, washed, partly illegible, and that some portions were wanting.

There are two volumes of four to five hundred pages each, containing in different handwritings references to deeds or acts pertaining to abbeyes;

though no doubt principally dealing with abbeys and ecclesiastical property, the book contains references to other matters. The places are given in alphabetical order, beginning with Abbotsbury Abbey in Dorset; the paragraphs, or references, which are usually four or five lines in length, are written in Latin, and contain many abbreviations. Frequently at the right-hand side of a paragraph is given the name of the county in which the property is situated, and allusion is made to the following places either as being in Lancashire or as having some connexion with the county through the matters referred to in the paragraph; Bassetheye, Boldi maner, Bouland in Blakeborneshire, Bernoldeswyke in Blakborneshire, Burnley, Cartmell, Cokersand, Dulacrese, Dalton in Kendale, Derby, Dytton, Everton, Evesham, Eccles, Halton maner juxta Lancaster, Hertelpoll, Holand, Liverpool, Lancaster, Manchester maner, Penwortham, Penhull foresta in Rossendale, Preston, Rybelchester, Thoreslond, Warton maner, Whalley, Wherall. The paragraphs are of the following character: Whaley Abbia et Capella de Cliderhow infra Castrū ibm̄ annexa Ecclie de Whaley, pat. E 3 A° 20, pte j. m. 6.

In the case of the names given above I have preserved the spelling given in the book. Both volumes are provided with double clasps, and are bound in old rough calf.

A goodly-sized volume bound in vellum contains little matter. The idea seems to have been to form a set of references to various theological subjects. It has at the beginning the name of Edmund Townley, and the date 1697. The Rev. Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, was born in 1652 and died in 1729. The numbering of the pages is most irregular, 119 for example being followed by 200. One of the books most frequently referred to is Dr. Pierce's "Law and Equity of the Gospel." The manuscript has had several pages cut out of it, and it is too fragmentary to be of service to any one. I do not reckon this volume among the eight manuscripts.

The next volume is a law book, beginning with "observations touching the ordinairie proceedings in Chauncery." It consists of about 300 pages of notes on cases with references given at the side to the subject discussed. It treats of matters of diverse kinds, Contempts, Subpœnas, Delays, Attachments, Affidavits, Costs, Copyholds, Tithes, Guardians, Bankrupts, and so on. About three-quarters of the way through, the handwriting changes, and on the last page (apparently in the "pro-

clamation" handwriting) is the following: "Sabti, 7^o Die Febr. 1669. The right Hon^{ble} the Lord Keeper taking notice of the trouble and losse of time to the Court and expence and delay to the Suitors occasioned by putting in exceptions to ms Reportes, many of which do prove frivolous and vexatious, doth for prevencon thereof declare and order that for the future from this time every person that shall put in excepcons to Ms. Reportes shall besides the 40s. deposited upon exhibiting the same, pay ten shillings further costs for every Excepcon or distinct Branch of an excepcon which shall upon the hearing thereof bee overruled."

Another volume is headed with "Liber Cartarum Antiquarum, Litera A." Under this heading come thirty-three entries, the first of which is "Ecclie S^{ci} Pauli Lond et Rectoribus et Servitoribus ejus in oibis terris quas ipā ecclia hēt vel hebit infra Burgam et extra sacam et socam toll et theam &c. p. Will: primum." This seems to show that the manuscript is an index to a list of grants by the Kings. Under each letter of the alphabet are put twenty or forty entries, all appearing to refer to the reigns of William I. and Henry III., and those between. Then double letters are introduced, A A, B B, and so on, stopping at S S. After this follows an index, in which all the places mentioned in the preceding part of the volume are arranged under their first letters and references given, but the places are not in strict alphabetical order, they having apparently been copied out in the order of their occurrence and entered under their respective letters. The last fourteen or fifteen pages give a list of Popes' Bulls, with dates, the Popes being arranged in alphabetical order; of these Bulls there are between 150 and 160. The earliest is 1214 by Innocent III., "Nobili viro Eustac. de Vesci de concordia inter Regem Johem et Barones suos," and the latest is "De tractat. int. Nuncios Regis Angl Mağri Prussie et Civitatum Hanse de dampnis, &c.," 1449. Many complaints of these being cut, torn, washed, and destroyed, are added. The index to these Bulls completes the volume. The handwriting in this volume seems to change frequently, the indexes almost looking as if they had been made by the same man who wrote the proclamations in the first volume.

There is a manuscript list of books arranged under first letters; it has been made by two persons, and the list written by the first compiler has been crossed, the second list is in same handwriting as the proclamation volume; as most of the books are also in our library, I consider it is not

unlikely to have been written by one of the givers of our library, the Rev. E. Townley, or the Rev. H. Halsted. This manuscript has a very dilapidated appearance. It is most likely that some of these manuscripts have come to us through Laurence Halsted, born in 1638, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. In one book was found a slip of paper, with an invitation to Mr. Sandys to go with the writer to dine at Dr. Tayllor's; the signature to this is L. H.

BURY.

Henry Bury of Bury, clerk, whose bequest for the foundation of a library at Manchester, has been already noticed,¹ was a still greater benefactor to his native town, where his name ought ever to be had in honour.

In or about 1625, he founded a free school at Bury, and endowed it with three hundred pounds, and in the codicil to his will,² he makes provision for its government, and the investment of the money, so soon as by other gifts it shall have reached six hundred pounds, but the endowment appears to have been lost, either by a law-suit, or by the carelessness of the trustees, and the school house, having been built upon the Earl of Derby's land, he afterwards claimed the right to nominate the master.³

Besides these gifts, Henry Bury, by his will made the following bequests: "I geve twelve pounds to mak a loft with (needfull stuffe being pvided and brought to the place by the parishe) in the lower end of Bury Church for people to sitt in or between the church and the chancell wher the roode loft was woont to be and I doubt not but that the good Erle of Darby (if he be thereunto by petission moved) will with all his hart allow timber enough for church schoole and some convenient place for the libery . . .

"Whearas I have already geven to certain ffeffoes in trust for the use of Bury parish and the cuntrie therabouts of ministers also at ther metinge and of schole maisters and others that seek for learninge and knowledge above six hundreth bookes and some other such things as I thought might helpe for ther delight and refresh students as globes mappes pictures and some other things not eÿy wheare to bee seene now my will is ther be so manie songe books added to them as may make the wholl number sixe hundreth sixty and six . . . There be certen wrytings w^{ch} I would have alwaies to goe wth myne executors or the ffeffoes for the

¹ *Ante*, p. 5.

² *Wills and Inventories* (Chet. Soc., vol. liv.), p. 180.

³ *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. (Chet. Soc., vol. xix.) pp. 30-32.

liberary viz. the dona^on and erection of Croyden hospitall notes of Bury lordship and the parsonage ther the schooles of Ryvington Middleton Bungary Bury Saint Edmundes and Moulton with Almers legacies and other good patterns . . . All my books globes mapps papers not formerly geven I geve to Henry Bury of Tottington and to Henry sone of James Holt and Henry Bury of Wensley with a charge that when the yongest of them shalbe four and twentie yeares ould they show them to Mr. Heywood Mr. Wodecroft and Mr. Lever or ther heires and let them take out of them what they think fitt for the liberary at Bury and geve the rest to my frends to remember mee withall."¹

Henry Bury died in 1636, and this extract from his will shows that he had already provided a library for the benefit of his fellow townsmen of Bury, and of the ministers and others of the neighbourhood, but I can find no record of the library, nor any trace of its existence, other than the reference contained in the will, and the seven volumes hereafter mentioned.

In the year 1726, the Rev. Roger Kay, M.A., a grandson of Roger Kay of Wood Hill, Esq., one of Henry Bury's executors, devised certain lands in the parish of Rochdale as an endowment for the Grammar School of Bury, and made a provision that his trustees "should yearly as they should see fit, expend in useful school books to be read and learned in the said Free Grammar School by the poor boys there the sum of £4."

In the same year the donor drew up statutes for governing the School, and amongst them are the following: "That the trustees should pay the master £4 yearly on the day of the visitation which he should lay out in buying books and that he should give them to such poor boys as should be most deserving some of such books to be given to the poor boys under the usher's care not exceeding the value of 20s.

That when any exhibitioner obtained a preferment in the world of £100 he was to give a handsome present in money to the strong chest, and was to be reminded of it by the trustees.

¹ *Wills and Inventories* (Chet. Soc., vol. liv.), pp. 176, 178-9.

That the money in the strong chest should remain as a standing fund to supply all deficiencies that should happen . . . and when *it could be done furnish the study belonging to the school with the most useful school books for the use of the master and the uppermost scholars.*"¹

It was reported by the Charity Commissioners, that of the sum of four pounds allowed by the founder for books, three pounds was applied for the purchase of books of reference for the upper school, and also a pair of globes for the use of the scholars, and the remaining one pound was applied for the use of the lower school in somewhat the same manner, and in the annual payments there appears the sum of four pounds for books for the use of the school library.

When the present Head Master (Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.) was appointed, in 1880, he found in various cupboards in the School between three and four hundred volumes of old books, some classical and mathematical, which appeared to be the remains of the old school library; some theological, having, apparently, formed part of a Bray library, which it appears at some time had been placed in the Head Master's house for the use of the clergy of the neighbourhood.

The Head Master has caused the books which he found in the School to be removed to his house, where they now are. An examination of them has resulted in the discovery of the following books, which seem to have formed part of Henry Bury's library:

Contra Hieron. Osorium ejusque odiosas insectationes pro
Evangelicæ veritatis necessaria Defensione, Responsio
Apologetica deinde suscepta et continuata per Joan.
Foxum. London. J. Day. 1577. 4to.²

An imperfect copy of the second volume of Francis Piccolomini's Libri de scientiæ naturæ quinque partibus. 4to.³

¹ *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. (Chet. Soc., vol. xix.) pp. 31-32. *Report of the Charity Commissioners.*

² The name of "Henry Bury" is written on the title page, part of which is torn off.

³ This volume also contains the name "Henry Bury."

Joannis Sturmii in Partitiones Oratorias Ciceronis Dialogi
Quatuor. 8vo.¹

There is also a copy of the first volume of a Latin translation of Aristotle's Natural Philosophy (Coloniæ, 1568, 4to.), and imperfect copies of Erasmus' Paraphrase of the Epistles in Latin (Basle, 1532, fo.), Jewel's Defence of the Apology, and a black letter volume of Statutes, all of which are numbered in a similar manner to the three books before mentioned, and may also have formed part of the library given by Henry Bury to his native town.

The classical and mathematical books appear to be generally those which have been bought from time to time with the £4, directed by Roger Kay to be yearly expended in books, and are merely school books, not possessing any special interest.²

¹ H. B. is impressed on the binding of this book, which is imperfect.

² The Rev. W. H. Howlett (to whom I am indebted for information and assistance) informs me that a part of the theological books were some time since transferred to the Conservative Club, and still remain there. An examination of these books would possibly result in the discovery of more of the books given by Henry Bury.

HAWKSHEAD.

The Grammar School of Hawkshead was founded in the year 1584 or 1585, by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York.¹

The foundation of the library dates from about the year 1669. The manner in which it was originally formed is unique in the history of the old School libraries of Lancashire, and shows a public spirit worthy of great commendation, in the individual most concerned. Daniel Rawlinson, Citizen and Vintner of London, and a native of Grisedale, near Hawkshead, being desirous that the Grammar School of Hawkshead should possess a library, gave a number of volumes to the School, and at the same time induced others to do the same. His efforts in this direction, spread over a period of about ten years, seem to have met with much success, as appears in the growth of the library. The first list of the books in 1670 contains forty-four entries, in 1674 the entries were sixty-seven in number, while in 1679, the year of

¹ An interesting relic of the founder is the Bible he used in his own family, still preserved at the School. It is a copy of the third edition (1572) of the "Bishop's Bible," of which Archbishop Sandys himself translated the Books of Kings and Chronicles. Up to the year 1878, this volume was, with the whole of the library, shown to visitors, but in that year, immediately after a party of Americans had visited the School, it was discovered that a portion of the binding of Archbishop Sandys' Bible had been cut off and taken away, evidently as a relic! To prevent any further depredations, the Bible was put in an oak case with a glass top, which is kept locked. The case bears the following inscriptions: "The Bible in this case belonged to Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, who was born at Esthwaite Hall, near Hawkshead, Lancashire, in 1519. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and appointed Vice-Chancellor and Prebendary of Peterborough, 1548, imprisoned in the tower by Queen Mary for his religious principles during the persecution of Protestants in her reign, and thence escaped to Strasburg, recalled from exile by Queen Elizabeth, and appointed Bishop of Worcester, 1559, Bishop of London, 1570, Archbishop of York, 1576, died at Southwell in Nottinghamshire 11 July, 1588, aged 69. He founded and endowed the Grammar School of Hawkshead, and wrote the statutes." "This box was given to the Governors of Hawkshead School by Major T. Myles Sandys of Graythwaite Hall, 1878." The statutes of the School which the Archbishop wrote, are preserved in a curious chest made out of the trunk of a tree.

Besides this Bible there is an edition of the Archbishop's *Sermons* in the library, and there are, or were, books written by three of his sons.

Rawlinson's death, they had increased to one hundred and fourteen. Rawlinson had obtained these books from no less than seventy-five different donors, which alone shows his determination and pertinacity, and the spirit with which he carried out his idea.¹

The following is a list of the books in the School library in 1679.²

¹ Daniel Rawlinson, as appears from an inscription in one of the books in the library, was the son of Thomas Rawlinson of Graisdale, in the parish of Hawkshead. It is probable that he received his education at the Hawkshead Grammar School, and afterwards went to London; the donor of one of the books is Sir William Wale, and in the catalogue the statement follows that Daniel Rawlinson was "sometime his servant." Daniel Rawlinson carried on his business of vintner at the "Signe of the Miter in Fan-church Street, London." In 1669 (about the time of the formation of the library) he gave £100, the interest of which was to be devoted to various uses in his native parish. Amongst these uses was one that every fifth year the interest was to be appropriated for buying books for the School, and the salary of the writing master. From the Account Book of the Charity, it appears that this interest was expended principally in paying the writing master's salary, and in purchasing writing paper. An occasional grammar seems to have been the only book bought. As this was done in the donor's lifetime, it is probable that he consented to the money being so expended. The principal was entirely lost about 1755, through the holder of it becoming bankrupt. In 1675, Daniel Rawlinson rebuilt the school (*Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. Chet. Soc., vol. xxii. p. 521). He also ordered £7 per annum to be settled by his son, to be given to the Minister and Clerk of Hawkshead for reading Divine Service every Monday morning (*Idem*, pp. 518-19), and was also a benefactor to Satterthwaite Chapel (*Idem*, p. 523). He died in 1679, and was buried in the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch, Lime Street, London, to which he had been a donor. The following inscription was placed on his monument: H.S.E. Sub marmore prope posita, In expectatione beatæ Resurrectionis, Corpus Danielis Rawlinson Civis & Cœnopolæ Londinensis Honesta & Antiqua familia Graisdaliæ in Agro Lancastrensi Oriundi, Si annos spectes, satis diu Vixit, Si Beneficia, premunt Annos, Si animo agitata præmatura morte abreptus est. Obiit Anno Ætatis LXV Idibus Quintil 1679. Jacent juxta sepulti Margareta Uxor, Daniel filius natu maximus, Elizabetha filia, Maria filia, Quæ fuit Uxor Johannis Mazine Armigeri, et Rawlinson Mazine Infans Nepos & Unica Mariæ Proles. Monumentum hoc Patris Memoriam sacrum P. P. Thomas Rawlinson filius Superstitum natu Maximus." (Stow's *Survey*, bk. ii. p. 154.) Thomas Rawlinson was Lord Mayor of London in 1706, and received the honour of knighthood. His name occurs among the donors of the library.

² There are two lists of the books preserved in the Account Book of Daniel Rawlinson's Charity, which has been kindly lent me by the Governors of the School, the one compiled in 1670, with the additions to 1674, the other made in 1679. I give the list of 1679 *in extenso*, as it contains all the books given up to that year, in which Rawlinson

"A Catalogue of bookes given to the Free-Grammar of Hawksheade in Lanc: by Mr. Daniell Rawlinson & others at his request:"¹

died. I have noted any difference there may be in the two lists. Following the title of the book in the list is in every case the name of the donor, and amongst them will be found names as well of general as of local interest. Ranging from Archbishop Sancroft to the Parish Clerk of Hawkshead, they are evidence of the trouble Rawlinson must have taken in procuring the books, as to many of the donors, we may suppose that even the name of Hawkshead would be unknown. On the blank page before the catalogue of 1679, in the Account Book is written, "This Catalogue agreeth with Mr. Daniel Rawlinson's." Mr. J. P. Earwaker has called my attention to the fact that among the deeds and charters in the Bodleian Library, "Lancashire Rolls, 1," is "A Catalogue of the Books presented to the Grammar School of Hawkeshead by Daniel Rawlinson, Citizen and Vintner of London, and friends at his request." This was formerly in the Rawlinson collection of manuscripts, collected by Richard Rawlinson, LL.D., the well-known antiquary, and grandson of Daniel Rawlinson, and seems to be that noted in the Account Book, with which the catalogue given above "agreeth."

On the blank page before the catalogue of 1670 is written: "The presse wherein the bookes belonging to the Schoole are laid, was given by Mr. Edwin Sandys of Eastwaite, Gent. 1670," and in another part of the Account Book it is called, "a large presse given by Edwin Sandys to lye bookes in schoole loft." The library is now in an upstairs room at the School in a bookcase, the lower part of which, containing the smaller and more modern books, is enclosed with doors, but the upper part of which, containing all the larger books, is open. This bookcase was probably erected by the Rev. Thomas Bowman, M.A., Head Master, in 1789.

The books marked * were examined by Mr. Cree on Nov. 29, 1884, but the utter confusion in which he found the library, and the extraordinary accumulation of dust, prevented anything like an exhaustive examination of the books, and no doubt many that are not so marked are still in existence. No fire had for a long time been possible on account of the chimney smoking, and the library seemed entirely given over to the ravages of the enemies of books. The bindings, as may be imagined, are generally very much out of repair, and the Governors of the School, willing as they may be to set the library in order, say that they have no money to apply for such a purpose. The Rev. R. M. Samson, B.A., the present Head Master, states that in the summer of 1884, a descendant of Daniel Rawlinson visited the School, and expressed a desire to have the books repaired. It is to be hoped that this will be done, and the library made worthy of the School that is proud of having Archbishop Sandys as its founder, William Wordsworth as one of its most distinguished scholars, and Daniel Rawlinson, and the Rev. Thomas Sandys among its benefactors.

¹ The catalogue is in the handwriting of John Sadler, Master of the School in 1679. The books themselves are not in general of much value. The most interesting part of the catalogue is the names of the donors.

- *A greate English Bible of the first translation after the Reformation in Foll.¹

Homer's Iliads translated into English & adorned with sculptures by John Ogilby Esq. Foll.

Virgill's workes translated into English & adorned with sculptures by John Ogilby Esq. Foll.

- *Æsopics translated into English and adorned with sculpture by John Ogilby Esq. Foll.²

Goldman's Dictionary in 4to.

Scrivelii manuale Lexicon in 8vo.

- *Goodwin's Roman & Jewish & Rouse's Greeke Antiquities in 4to. [1661.]

Scapula's Lexicon Græcolatinum. Foll.

Vossius de Arte Grammaticâ, in 2 tomes. 4to.³

All these were given by Mr. Daniel Rawlinson, Vintner at the signe of the Miter in Fan-church street, London.

- *Foxe's Acts & Monuments in Foll. Given by Mr. William Gibbons.⁴

¹ The remains of this Bible are still in the library. It is a copy of the Bishop's Bible, either of the first edition, which was printed in 1568, or of the reprint of 1572. The copy is imperfect at the beginning and end, and the first part of the New Testament is also missing. There is an inscription in it to the effect that it was given by Daniel Rawlinson, son of Thomas Rawlinson of Graisdale, in the parish of Hawkeshead.

There are elaborately flourished inscriptions in nearly all the books given and obtained by Rawlinson, most probably written by the writing master of the School for the time being. They are nearly all in the same form. The following is a copy of one contained in Fuller's *Apology of Injured Innocence*, 1659, fo. "This book was given the 30th of October 1674. by Mr. John Hardy of Bonehill near Finsbury in the County of Midd: unto the Free Grammar Schoole in Hawkeshead in the County of Lancaster at the request of Mr. Daniel Rawlinson Cittizen and Vintner of London."

² A copy of the edition of 1668, of Ogilby's paraphrase of Æsop. The plates are mostly by Hollar.

³ There are several volumes of the works of Vossius still at the school, amongst which is a copy of the *Commentarii Rhetorici*, Lugd. Bat., 1643, 4to., not included in the above list, containing an inscription to the effect that it was given by Miles Dodding, Esq., of Conishead.

⁴ This is a copy of the very rare first edition (1562-3) of Fox's Book of Martyrs, and like most, if not all the copies in existence, is imperfect. The two copies in the

- *A Latine Bible of the Translation of Junius and Tremelius in 4to.¹
- *De La Cerda on Virgill in 3 voll: in Foll. Given by Mr. Dan: Rawlinson affores^{d,2}
Cooper's Dixionary in Foll.
- *Erasmus Adages in Foll. [Hanoviæ, 1617.]
- *Stephanus' Dixionary Historically Geographical and Poetical
Augmented by Lloyd, in Foll.³
Lambin's Commentary on Horace in 4to.
Casaubon's Annot: on Persius in 8vo.

British Museum each want a leaf, as did Mr. Douce's copy, now in the Bodleian. There is a copy in the Manchester Free Library wanting signatures A, B, and C 5, at the beginning, and fourteen leaves at the end. The Hawkshead copy (so far as could be ascertained by a necessarily brief examination) wants the title page, and ten pages of the index at the end of the book. At the end of the preliminary matter is written, "This booke was given the 28th day of October 1670 by Mr. William Gibbon Treasurer of Christ Church Hospitall in London to the Free Grammar Schoole in Hawkshead in the County of Lancaster upon the desire and request of Mr. Daniel Rawlinson Cittizen and Vintner of London who was borne in the said parish." On the binding is impressed, "1670, Mr. William Gibbon to the Free Grammar Schole of Haxhead in the Countie of Lancaster." The binding of the volume is in very bad condition, and is urgently in need of repair. It is to be hoped that this will soon be done, and a proper collation of the book made. A long description and collation of the book will be found in Dibdin's edition of Ames' *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iv. pp. 82-94, and Lowndes also gives a collation, which does not quite agree with Dibdin. In a recent catalogue of Quaritch, a copy in blue morocco, wanting ten leaves at the beginning, and six at the end, as well as four leaves of woodcuts, is marked £47 10s., and another copy in purple morocco, having seventeen leaves reprinted, £65.

¹ A copy of the second (first London) edition of this version, 1580, 4to. In the list of 1670 there follows, "given by Mr. John Sands who was borne at Foule-yeate in Hawkeshead parish."

² The Commentaries of Jean Louis de La Cerda, a Spanish Jesuit, on Virgil, the first edition of which appeared in 1608-17, passed through several editions. The copy at Hawkshead is of the edition of Colonia Agr., 1628.

³ A copy of the edition, printed at Oxford, 1670, of Charles Estienne's *Dictionarium Historicum*, edited by Nicholas Lloyd, and which gave its editor a high reputation, not only in England, but on the Continent, where it was acknowledged as superior to any of the previous editions of Charles Estienne's book. A second, and in many respects improved edition (London, 1686), was given after the editor's death, and was several times reprinted on the Continent. It is generally cited as Lloyd's Dictionary.

These are given by Mr. James Bownas Master of the Schoole of Hawkshead.¹

*Delrius upon Seneca in 4to. Given by Mr. John Sandys Brasier.²

The History of China translated into English by John Ogilby Esq. Given by John Wilson Gent. Foll.

*Hooker's Ecclesiasticall politie in Foll. Given by Curwen Rawlinson Esq.³

*Spencer's Things new & old. Foll. Given by Mrs. Elizabeth Howkins of Hadley in the County of Midlesex.⁴

*Diodates Annot. on the Bible in English 4to.

*Purchas's pilgrimage in five books bound in one Vollume in Foll.⁵

*Robert's Map of Commerce. Foll.⁶

*Estwick's Confutation of Biddle's Socinian Catechisme in 4to. Given by Mr. John Honnor of Hadley in Midlesex.

*Dr. Peter Heylin's Geography in Foll. Given by Mr. Thomas Rawlinson sonn to Mr. Dan. Rawlinson afforesd.⁷

¹ James Bownas was Master 1669-71.

² The edition of Antwerp, 1613. The list of 1670 records that John Sandys was "Borne at Graithwate Feild-head in the Parish of Haukeshead in Lancashire."

³ The fifth edition, printed by Stansbye, London, 1617. Curwen Rawlinson was the eldest son of Robert Rawlinson of Carke in Cartmel.

⁴ *Things New and Old: or a Storehouse of Similies, Sentences, Allegories, Apophthegms, Adagies, Apologues, Divine, Morall, Politicall &c., with their several Applications.* London, 1658. The author, John Spenser, was librarian of Sion College.

⁵ There is a copy of the third volume of *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, dated 1625, now at the School, which is no doubt the volume referred to by this entry.

⁶ A copy of the first edition (1638) of this work of Lewis Roberts. It has some commendatory verses by Isaac Walton.

⁷ Thomas Rawlinson was a vintner like his father. He was an Alderman of the City of London, and Lord Mayor in 1706, when he received the honour of knighthood. In Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, bk. iii. p. 42, is "Guildhall was again repaired and beautified An. 1706. And over the great porch is written *Reparata & Ornata Tho. Rawlinson Mil. Maior Ann. Dom. 1706.*" He was buried in St. Dionis Backchurch, and there is a long Latin inscription on the monument to him and his family in that church. A copy of it will be found in the folio edition of Seymour's *Survey of London*, bk. ii. p. 418-19. Thomas Rawlinson, his eldest son, is the "Bibliomaniac" of whom Dibdin speaks in glowing terms in his *Bibliomania*, the sale

- An old Rider's Dictionarie in 4to. Given by Mr. George Wilson of Field-head Hawksh:
- Duplessis de Veritate Religionis Christianæ in 4to. Given by Mr. Chr. Edmondson Minister of Hawkesheade.¹
- *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ suspiria in quatuor libris a Johanne Gaudeno. Foll. Given by Mr. Dan : Rawlinson affores^{d,2}
- *M. Tullius Cicero's workes in lat. 4to. Given by Mr. John Cholmley.³
- *Ld. Bacon's workes in lat. Foll. Given by Mr. Allen Wilson Vintner.⁴
- *Dr. Skinner's Lexicon in Foll. [London, 1671.] Given by Thomas Archer of the County of Warwick Esq.
- The History of Independency. 4to. Given by Benjamin Barron of the County of Gloucester Esq.
- Hesychii Lexicon 4to. Given by Mr. John Howkins of Hadley in the County of Midlesex.

of whose large library took place at intervals, from December, 1721 (between three and four years before his death), to March, 1733-4. Dibdin gives a list of the various catalogues. (*Bibl.* [1811], p. 455.)

¹ A copy of the fourth edition (1617, 4to.) of the English translation of this book of Philip de Mornay (see *ante*, p. 36) is now at Hawkshead, and is probably the volume intended by the above entry. At the beginning is written, "pr. 5s at Manchester. May 19, 53." Christopher Edmondson was Vicar of Garstang from 1645 to 1655. Some account of him will be found in the *History of Garstang* (Chet. Soc., vol. cv.), pp. 153-4. Watt mentions a Christopher Edmondson as the author of a *Sermon on Ps.* xxxix. 12, 1664, 12mo. This may be the same person. The list of Ministers of Hawkshead, in Baines, begins with Thomas Bell, who was succeeded in 1713 by Richard Swainson. Christopher Edmondson died or resigned some time before 1677, and was succeeded by Henry Nicholson, as the latter in that year received the interest of Daniel Rawlinson's gift of £100, which was every fifth year to be given to the Minister of Hawkshead. The recipient in 1682 was the Thomas Bell mentioned by Baines.

² *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria. The Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers for the Church of England; setting forth the former constitution compared with her present condition. Also the visible causes and probable cures of her distempers.* London, 1659.

³ A copy of Cicero's *De Officiis*, Lugd. Bat., 1690, is now at the School.

⁴ This is a copy of the second Latin edition of Bacon's works, printed at Francfort, 1665, fo., and is more complete than that edited by Rawley, London, 1638. Allen Wilson is described as "Citizen and Vintner" in the list of 1670.

Pasoris Lexicon Novi Testamenti. 8vo. Given by Mr. John Howkins affores^d.

Gerardi Joannis Vossii Etymologicum linguæ latinæ. Foll. Given by Mr. John Flavill of Birchen-Lane, London.¹

*Cambden's Britania in English. Foll. Given by Thomas Martin One of the Gentlemen of his Ma^{ty}s privy chamber in ordinary.²

*Minsheu's Dictionary in Foll. Given by Mr. Joseph Thompson Rector of St. Dunstanes in the West London.³

*Fax nova linguæ latinæ a P. Jaz-Berenyo in 8vo. Given by Major Nathaniel Brookes in Cornhill London.⁴

*The famous & memorable workes of Josephus in English. Foll. Given by Mr. John Tilletson Gent.⁵

The Old Testam^t in Heb. the new in Greeke with David's psalms in Eng-meeter all bound together. 8vo.

Pagnini Thesaurus linguæ sanctæ. 8vo. Both these last named were given by Richard Hutton Rector of Bootle in Cumberland.⁶

*Homer's Odyssees translated into English, adorned with Sculpture & illustrated with Annotations by John

¹ John Flavill is described as "Coffe-man in London" (*i.e.*, Coffee-house keeper), in the list of 1670.

² A copy of the edition of London, 1637.

³ This is a copy of the second edition (London, 1627) of Minsheu's *Guide unto Tongues*, and contains only nine languages, viz.: English, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew. The first edition (published in 1617) contains Welsh and Portugese in addition.

⁴ Of Paul Peter Beronicius, or *Jasz-Bereny*, a Transylvanian poet and scholar who passed many years in England, the only accounts that I know are those in Jocher's *Allgemeines Lexicon*, and Hoffman's *Lexicon Universale*.

⁵ A copy of Lodge's translation, London, 1670. In the list of 1670, Tilletson is described as "Receiver Generall for the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul's London." There was a John Tillison, gentleman, appointed Clerk of the Works for the rebuilding of St. Paul's after the Great Fire, and he may be the same person as this John Tilletson. Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, 1803-7, vol. iii. pp. 85-7, 101.

⁶ Richard Hutton was Rector of Bootle from 1660 to 1704, when he died, aged 71 years.

- Ogilby Esq. Fol. Given by Mr. John Viner Distiller at the Hermitage near Wapping.¹
- An Exposition of the Epistle to the Collossians delivered in several sermons by Edw: Elton Minister at Bermondsey near Lond. Fol. Given by Mr. John Hardy liveing at Bonehill [near Finsbury].
- The Patterne of Chatechisticall Doctrine at large by Bp. Andrews. Fol. Given by Mr. Lawrence Stanyan.
- *An Exposition of the Creed by Dr. Jno. Pearson now Ld. Bp. of Chester. Fol. [1669.] Given by Mr. Dan. Rawlinson affores^d.²
- The workes of Edward Reynolds D.D. now Ld. Bp. of Norwich. Fol. Given by Mrs. Elizabeth Benson wife of Mr. Thomas Benson, late Master of the Wor^{ll} Company of Vintners.
- A booke in Fol. called the Manners of men written originally in Lat. by Juvenall, translated into English by Sr Robert Stappleton Kn^t. Given by Chr. Nicholson of Newcastle upon Tyne Merchant.
- *The History of the world Commonly called the Naturall History of C. Plinius Secundus Englished by Philemon Holland Dr. of Physick. Fol. Given by Daniel Mills Rector of the p^{ish} of St. Olave Hart street London.³
- Bp. Usher's Body of Divinitie, or the Summe & Substance of Christian Religion. Fol. Given by Mr. John Kent Vintner of the parish of St. Olave Hart street London.
- Dr. [Jeremy] Taylor's Course of Sermons for the winter half yeare. Fol. Given by Mr. Edw: Browne Fellow of Clare hall Cambridge.
- *A book written by Mr. Thomas Fuller entitled an appeale of injured innocence [London, 1569]. Fol. Given by Mr. John Hardy a former benefactor.

¹ The edition of London, 1669.

² The list of 1670 has this work as given by Lawrence Stanyan, Gent.

³ The second edition of Holland's translation, given in 1634 or 1635. The title page is missing.

Dr. Hammond's Practicall Chatechisme. 4to.

Sr. Edwin Sandy's *Europæ Speculum*. 8vo. Both these last named were given by Mr. Wm Rawlinson of the Poultry, London.¹

¹ Edwin Sandys was the second son of Archbishop Sandys. He was educated at Oxford, and after being collated to a Prebend of York, and taking his degree of M. A., he travelled abroad for some time. In or about 1603, he resigned his Prebend, and about the same time was knighted. He died in October, 1629. While in Paris in 1599, he completed his *Europæ Speculum*, and in 1605 it was printed, apparently without the knowledge of the author, under the title of *A Relation of the State of Religion: and with what hopes and policies it hath been framed, and is maintained in the severall states of these western parts of the world*, London, printed for S. Waterson, dwelling in Paul's Churchyard at the signe of the Crowne, 1605, 4to. A second edition, with some few corrections, was given the same year, "printed by Val. Sims for Simon Waterson," 4to., and the preface to the edition of 1629 mentioned below, speaks of "another impression." A translation into Italian was made by Paul Sarpi, and printed in 1625 [Geneva], 4to., with these words on the title page, "Tradotto dall' Inglese del Cavaliere Edoino Sandis. Con aggiunte notabili." The additions, which are confined to the first nine chapters, are by Sarpi, and the translation was put in the *Index* soon after its appearance. In 1626, Jean Diodati translated the book from Italian into French, with Sarpi's additions (Geneva, Pierre Aubert, 8vo.), and in 1641 a second edition was given at Amsterdam, by Louis Elzevir, some copies of which have only the date, without the printers name. M. Willems (*Les Elzevier, Histoire et Annales Typographiques*, 1880, p. 247) in a note to this edition says, that the book was probably brought under Louis Elzevir's notice by Grotius, or one of his friends. Grotius highly valued the book, agreeing as it did with some of his own opinions and ideas, especially on the union of all the Christian Churches, and it was his desire that it should be translated into Dutch. M. Willems does not seem aware that it was so translated (from the French) thirty years after the death of Grotius, by Joachim Oudaan (Harlingen, 1675, 8vo.). Renouard had a copy of the edition of 1641, and in his catalogue, says of the book: Si un livre peut être recommandable par son impiété et son injurieuse acrimonie, celui-ci mérite la palme." This is absurd and only shows that Renouard had never read the book.

The copy of the first edition of 1605 in the Brit. Mus. (bought in 1855), has numerous manuscript additions by the author, and they appear to be inserted in the subsequent editions. No 11038 in the Sunderland Library Sale Catalogue, is a copy of the same edition, and is there stated to be the "Authors own copy with numerous manuscript additions and corrections in his handwriting. The last leaf of MS. is dated from 'Paris, 9th of April, 1599,' and signed 'Edwin Sands Coll. C. C. quondam Socius.'" It was bought by Quaritch for £5 17s. 6d.

In 1629 an edition was given with the following title: *Europæ Speculum. Or a survey of the state of Religion in the Western parts of the World. Wherein the Romane Religion, and the pregnant policies of the Church of Rome to support the same are notably*

*Basilii Fabri Sorani Thesaurus eruditionis omnis Scholasticæ.
[1612.] Fol. Given by Mr. George Crawley of Billiter
Lane London Chirurgeon.

displayed: with some other memorable discoveries and memorations. Never before till now published according to the Authours Originall copy. Multum diuque desideratum. Hagæ Comitis, 1629, 4to. In the Publisher's preface to the reader he says, "Whereas not many yeares past, there was published in print a treatise entituled a Relation . . . printed for one Simon Waterson in 1605, without name of author, yet generally and currantly passing under the name of Sir Edwin Sandys Knight; know all men by these presents that the same book was a spurious stolne copy; in part epitomized, in part amplified, and throughout most shamefully falsified and false printed, from the authors originall: In so much that the same Knight was infinitely wronged thereby, and as soone as it came to his knowledge that such a thing was printed and passed under his name, he caused it (though some what late when it seems two impressions were for the most part vented) to be prohibited by authority, and as I have heard as many as could be recovered, to be deservedly burnt, with power also to punish the printers: and yet nevertheless since that time there hath been another impression of the same stolne into the world." He also states that he has obtained through a friend a "perfect copy, verbatim transcribed from the Authours Originall and legitimate one," and that he may incur some dislike from the Author, if still alive, for publishing it. "I cannot see how any one else should be offended hereat, but such as are sworn slaves of their Lord God the Pope; whose Roman kingdome, and Babylonian tottering tower, hath such a blow given it hereby, as I know but few of such force, and not many such blows more, will make such kingdome and Tower fall down to the ground with utter desolation. As for the Arminians, when this treatise was written, that sect was either in the shell, or the cradle, and their mungrell and squint-eyed Divinitie scarce knowne or vented in the world. Yet they haply will be offended hereat because savouring of the Orthodox." This preface is "from Hagh in Holland," and is not signed. The book is dedicated to Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the bottom of the last page is, "From Paris ix April 1599, Copied out of the Authors originall, and finished 2 Octob. An. M.D.CXVIII." In 1632 another edition of the book was given with the same title, but *published according to the Authors original copy, and acknowledged by him for a true copy, whereunto is added An Appendix to the Jesuits Pilgrimage. . . . by L. Owen*. London, printed by T. Cotes for Michael Sparke, dwelling in Greene Arbor, at the signe of the Blue Bible, 1632, 4to. It seems to be an exact copy of the edition of 1629, the text occupying the same number of pages (248), but a large portion of the Publisher's preface is omitted, including the passage referring to the Arminians. At the end of the book is, "Copied out by the Authors originall, and finished 7 Octob. An. M.D.CXIII." Owen's book, which is intituled *Speculum Jesuiticum, or the Jesuits Looking Glass* . . . has a separate title page, and is dated 1629. Reprints (without Owen's book) were given by the same printer in 1632, 4to.; 1637, 4to.; and 1638, 12mo. The book was again reprinted in 1673 and 1687 (London, 8vo.), with the author's name on the title page, but entirely

- *Juvenall & Persius with Lubins Comments. 8vo. Given by
Sr Jonas Moore K^t.¹
- Marius D'Assignie's poetickall history's. 8vo. Given by
Mr. Moses Pitt Bookseller at the White heart in Little
Brittaine London.²
- *Arch-Bp. Sand's his Sermons 4to & a small treatise called
the first part of a small booke written by Sr Miles Sands
K^t, son of the said Arch Bp. Given by Mr. Dan. Raw-
linson affores^d.³

omitting the Publisher's preface. All the before-mentioned editions are in the British Museum, with the exception of the edition of Amsterdam, 1641.

Lowndes says the best edition is that of 1637, all the preceding ones being very incomplete, but the two editions of 1632 by the same printer are equally complete, and the edition of 1629 as before-mentioned, contains prefatory matter, afterwards omitted. Lowndes also cites an edition of 1666, 8vo, and Watt cites editions of 1635, 4to, and 1737, 4to. The best notice of Edwin Sandys is that contained in the *General Dictionary Historical and Critical*, 10 vols., fo., which gives the whole of the preface above cited.

¹ A copy of the first edition of Juvenal and Persius, with Lubin's Commentary (Hanovæ, 1603, 4to). It is rightly described as *quarto* in the list of 1670, and Sir Jonas Moore is there further described as "Surveyor Generall of his Mat^{ties} office of the Ordinance in the Kingdomes of England & Ireland, & to his royall Highness the Duke of Yorke." He was a native of Lancashire, born at Whittle, in 1617, and died in 1679. He taught James Duke of York (James II.) mathematics, and after the Restoration he was made Surveyor General of the Ordinance. Chalmers styles him "a very respectable mathematician." He published several mathematical works.

² This is a translation of Pierre Gautruche's *Histoire Poétique*, by Marius D'Assigny, a clergyman of the Church of England. The translation first appeared in 1671, and soon became popular, the eighth edition appearing in 1701. D'Assigny was the translator of Drelincourt on Death, so celebrated in connection with Defoe's *Apparition of Mrs. Veal*, though whether as often said, Defoe's book was written as a puff of the unsaleable treatise of Drelincourt is certainly doubtful. A notice of D'Assigny and his writings will be found in the *Dictionary* of the S.D.U.K. He is mentioned neither by Lowndes nor Darling, nor under the letter A in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. It is to be hoped that his name may be inserted under D. The sign of the White Hart, Little Britain, with the date 1672, is included among the list of London booksellers' signs in *The Bibliographer*, vol. iii. p. 68. Seymour, in his *Survey of London* (Book iii. p. 629), says of Little Britain, "This street is well built and much inhabited by booksellers, especially from the Pump to Duck Lane, which is also taken up by booksellers for old Books."

³ Four editions of Archbishop Sandys' *Sermons* have been given. The first in

- *Bp. Jewell's Dispute with Harding. [1621.] Fol. Given by Mr. George May.¹
- *Baker's Cronicle. Fol. Given by Sr W^m Wale Kn^t.²
 God's plea for Nineveh by Thomas Reeve B.D. Fol. Given by John Linger Plumber in Leaden hall street, London.
 The workes of Corn : Tacitus in lat. with Lipsius Comm^{ts}. in Fol. Given by Edward Ainge Gent. Clerke to the Company of Vintners.³
- *A Dixionary of the French & English tongues. Fol.⁴
- *Adagia ex Sanctorum patrum Ecclesiasticorumque Scriptorum monumentis deprompta. Fol. Both these last named were given by Dr. Sancroft then beeing Dean of

1585, 8vo, the second in 1616, 4to, of which the volume at Hawkshead is a copy, the third in 1812, 8vo, edited by Dr. Whitaker, and lastly, they were edited, with other miscellaneous pieces, by the Rev. John Ayre, for the Parker Society, in 1841.

The proper title of the other book mentioned in the entry is *Prima pars Parvi Opusculi Scripta per Milonem Sandys Militum. The first part of a small Worke written by Sir Miles Sandys Knight.* London. Printed for William Sheares. 1634. 12mo. Two copies of the work are in the British Museum, neither of which is quite perfect. One copy, on thick paper, has the title as above, but wants the engraved frontispiece. The other copy has no title, but has the frontispiece, which is engraved by Marshall. It represents a figure emblematical of Prudence, and underneath is "Prudence. The first of the Foure Cardinall Virtues. Written by Sr Miles Sandis K^t. Printed for W. Sheares in Brittaines Burse." The book is dedicated to Henrie Sandys (probably the author's brother), and "my honoured tutor Dr. Astley Warden of All Soules College in Oxford." It is entirely devoted to the subject of Prudence, which the author divides and sub-divides into several heads. The volume contains above 300 pages. A notice of Sir Miles Sandys will be found in Wood's *Athena*.

¹ In the list of 1670 the entry is "Given by Dr. May, Rector of the Parish of St. Dionys Backchurch, London."

² A copy of the sixth edition (1674, fo.) of Sir Richard Baker's *Chronicle*. In the list of 1670, the entry is "Given by Sr W^m Wale Knight late Alderman of London upon the request of Mr. Daniell Rawlinson, Vintner, sometime his servant. Nov. 23^d. 1674."

³ In the list of 1670, this is stated to be given by Daniel Rawlinson.

⁴ Two copies in fo. of Randle Cotgrave's *French and English Dictionary* are still at the school, one of the original edition of 1611, and the other of that of 1650. One of these is intended by the above entry. A copy of the edition of 1611 is marked in a recent catalogue of Quaritch, £2 10s.

*A greate English Bible of the first translation after the Reformation in Foll.¹

Homer's Iliads translated into English & adorned with sculptures by John Ogilby Esq. Foll.

Virgill's workes translated into English & adorned with sculptures by John Ogilby Esq. Foll.

*Æsopics translated into English and adorned with sculpture by John Ogilby Esq. Foll.²

Goldman's Dixionary in 4to.

Scrivelii manuale Lexicon in 8vo.

*Goodwin's Roman & Jewish & Rouse's Greeke Antiquities in 4to. [1661.]

Scapula's Lexicon Græcolatinum. Foll.

Vossius de Arte Grammaticâ, in 2 tomes. 4to.³

All these were given by Mr. Daniel Rawlinson, Vintner at the signe of the Miter in Fan-church street, London.

*Foxe's Acts & Monuments in Foll. Given by Mr. William Gibbons.⁴

¹ The remains of this Bible are still in the library. It is a copy of the Bishop's Bible, either of the first edition, which was printed in 1568, or of the reprint of 1572. The copy is imperfect at the beginning and end, and the first part of the New Testament is also missing. There is an inscription in it to the effect that it was given by Daniel Rawlinson, son of Thomas Rawlinson of Graisdale, in the parish of Hawkeshead.

There are elaborately flourished inscriptions in nearly all the books given and obtained by Rawlinson, most probably written by the writing master of the School for the time being. They are nearly all in the same form. The following is a copy of one contained in Fuller's *Appeal of Injured Innocence*, 1659, fo. "This book was given the 30th of October 1674, by Mr. John Hardy of Bonehill near Finsbury in the County of Midd : unto the Free Grammar Schoole in Hawkeshead in the County of Lancaster at the request of Mr. Daniel Rawlinson Cittizen and Vintner of London."

² A copy of the edition of 1668, of Ogilby's paraphrase of Æsop. The plates are mostly by Hollar.

³ There are several volumes of the works of Vossius still at the school, amongst which is a copy of the *Commentarii Rhetorici*, Lugd. Bat., 1643, 4to., not included in the above list, containing an inscription to the effect that it was given by Miles Dodding, Esq., of Conished.

⁴ This is a copy of the very rare first edition (1562-3) of Fox's Book of Martyrs, and like most, if not all the copies in existence, is imperfect. The two copies in the

Sandys his travells in Fol. Given by Mr. Miles Sandys of Grathw^{te}.¹

An exposition upon the Canticles by W^m Guild D.D. in 8vo. Given by Mr. Henry Nicholson Minister of Colton.²

Rulandi Synonymia Græca in 8vo. Given by John Sadler Schoole Master.³

¹ George Sandys, of whom Wood and Chalmers give some account, was the youngest son of Archbishop Sandys, and was born in 1577. He studied at Oxford, without apparently taking any degree, and afterwards travelled abroad. In 1615 he published an account of his travels under the title of *A Relation of a Journey begun 1610. Four Books. Containing a description of the Turkish Empire, of Ægypt, of the Holy Land, of the remote parts of Italy and Ilands adjoyning*. London, 1615, fo. Subsequent editions appeared in 1621, fo.; 1627, fo.; 1652, fo. (fifth edition); 1673, fo. (seventh edition) and two editions in Dutch (Amsterdam 1653, 4to., and 1655 4to). Copies of all these are in the British Museum. Lowndes mentions as well, editions of 1632, fo.; 1637, fo.; 1658, fo.; 1670, fo. It is also included in part 2 of *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, 1625. George Sandys was also the author of a *Paraphrase upon the Psalms and the Hymns dispersed throughout the Old and New Testament* (1636, 8vo.), *A Paraphrase upon the Divine Poems, Job, Psalmes, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations and the songs collected out of the Old and New Testaments* (with music by Lawes), 1638, fo., reprinted in 1648, 1676, 8vo., and *A Paraphrase upon Solomon's Song*, 1641, 4to. He also translated the tragedy of Grotius, *Christus Patiens*, into English (1640, 1687, 8vo.), and the *Metamorphosis* of Ovid, for which see *post* p. 160. Sandys' poetry was held in high estimation. Dr. Burney said the Paraphrase of the Psalms was put in better verse than they ever appeared in before or since, while Richard Baxter says of him: "His Scripture poems are an elegant and excellent Paraphrase, but especially his Job which he hath resto:red to its original glory. O that he had turned the Psalms into Metre fitted to the several tunes. It did me good when Mrs. Wyat invited me to see Boxley-Abbey in Kent: to see upon the old stone wall in the Garden, a Summer-house with the inscription in great golden letters, that in that place Mr. G. Sandys after his Travels over the World, retired himself for his Poetry and contemplations." (*Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, Chet. Soc., vol. lv. p. 224.) Sandys' poetical works "now first collected" with Introduction and Notes by R. Hooper, 2 vols. 8vo., were published in 1872, in Russell Smith's Library of Old Authors.

² Henry Nicholson may be the same person as Henry Nicholson, Minister of Hawkshead in 1677. (See *ante*, p. 149.) If they are one and the same person, he must have given the book before he was appointed Minister of Hawkshead. Colton was a parochial chapel attached to Hawkshead until 1676. (*Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii., Chet. Soc., vol. xxii. p. 508.) Baines' list of Ministers of Colton begins with one Myers, who was succeeded by Henry Batty in 1694.

³ This will be a copy of the *Synonyma, seu copia Græcorum verborum omnium abso-lutissima antehac nusquam terrarum visa*, of Martin Ruland (1532-1602), a German

A Century of Sermons upon Severall remarkable subjects written by John Hackett Ld. Bp. of Litchfield & Coventry in Fol. Given by John Pearson Ld. Bp. of Chester.¹

The moderne pleas for tolleration in 8vo.

The Statesmen or Favourites of England from K. Henry the 8th to K. Charles the 1st both inclusive in 8vo. [by D. Lloyd.]

*Bp. Wilkins principles & dutys of Naturall religion in 8vo. [London, 1675.]

Falkner's *libertas Ecclesiastica* in 8vo.

Sr Roger Twisden's Vindication of the Church of England in 4to.

These five last mentioned books were given by Mr. Robert Rawlinson, Distiller, son of Robert Rawlinson, late of Grisedale.

*Jani Gruteri *Polyanthea* in 2 Vol. in Fol. [1624.] Given by Dr. Edward Layfield, Archdeacon of Essex.

*The Spheare of Marcus Manlius made an English poeme with Annotations & an Astronomicall appendix in Fol. Given by Mr. Edward Sherburne one of the principall officers of his Ma^{ties} Ordinance & armory within England, who is the Translator.²

*A French and English Dictionary in Fol. Given by Robert Carr of Graies Inn Esq.³

Mundus Mathematicus in 3 vol. Fol. by Mechalis a Jesuite. Given by George Wharton Esq. Treasurer of his Ma^{ties} Ordinance.⁴

scholar and doctor of medicine. The book was first published at Strasburg in 1567. A long list of Ruland's works will be found in Gesner's *Bibliotheca*. John Sadler was Master of Hawkshead School, 1672-1691. The catalogue of 1679 is in his handwriting.

¹ Pearson was Bishop of Chester from 1673 to 1686.

² This translation of the first book of the *Astronomicum* of Manilius was published in 1675. Edward Sherburne (afterwards Sir Edward), the translator, was, according to Chalmers, descended from the family of Sherburne of Stonyhurst, but was born at Oxford.

³ This is, no doubt, one of the editions of Cotgrave's Dictionary before mentioned.

⁴ *Mechalis* is clearly a mistake for *Dechales*, and the book intended is *Cursus seu Mundus Mathematicus*, first published at Lyons in 1674.

- Chamberlanes Angliæ Notitia or the present state of England in 12°. Given by Mr. Richard Brooke of Lambeth.¹
- Two Voll. of Dr. Hammond's workes in Fol. Given by Mr. John Rawlinson linnen draper son to Mr. D. Rawlinson afforesd.⁴
- Christian Religion's appeale in Fol. Given by the Author Mr. John Smith, Rector of St. Mary's in Colchester.²
- Stephani Thesaurus linguæ latinæ.
- Calepine's Dixionary of Eleaven languages in Fol. The latter of these two was given by John Sharpe D.D. Archdeacon of Berks & Chaplane to the Ld. Chancelour. The former was promised by him (as Mr D: R: told me) but never given to my knowledge. Testii. J. S.³
- Bp. Andrew's Sermons in Fol. Given by Wlm. Allington Esq. of London.⁴
- *An Epitome of the Turkish History, being the 2 vol. in 8vo. Given by Mr. Thomas Wilson of Lime street Lond.⁵
- Dr. White's Reply to Fisher the Jesuite in Fol.
- A booke against the Quakers written by John Stalham Minister of Terlin in Essex, in 4to.⁶
- A booke of Sermons by John Ramsay Minister of Rudham in Northfolke in 4to.

¹ This book, written by Edward Chamberlayne, first appeared in 1667. It went through twenty editions in the author's lifetime, and two after his death. In 1708, his son, John Chamberlayne, edited the book, with additions, with the title *Magna Britannia Notitia; or the present state of Great Britain*; and the thirty-ninth and last edition of the book was published in 1755. It was translated by Lambert Wood into Latin in 1686, and by De Neuville into French in 1728.

² The title of the work is *Christian Religion's Appeal from the groundless prejudices of the Sceptick to the Bar of Common Reason*. London, 1675. The book is in four parts, each with a separate pagination.

³ J. S. is John Sadler, the Schoolmaster before mentioned.

⁴ "Sanderson's" is written above "Andrew's" in this entry, and probably is the name intended, as Andrew's Sermons afterwards appear.

⁵ There is a copy of the second volume of Andrew Moore's *History of the Turks*. London, 1660, four vols., 8vo., now at the School.

⁶ The following is the book intended: *The Reviler rebuked: or a Reinforcement against the Quakers for their Contradictions of the Scriptures of God*. London, 1657.

These three last written books were given by Mr. John Blashfield Citizen and Fishmonger of London.

*Geofray Chaucer's workes in Fol. Given by Jno. Daniel of Lincoln's Inn Gent.¹

*Evelin upon Forest trees in Fol. Given by Mr. John Bagnall of Barliston in the County of Stafford Gent.³

Hales' Morall & divine contemplations in 8vo. Given by Mr. Dan. Rawlinson.

Dr. Donn's Sermons the 1st vol. in Fol. Given by Mr. Samuel Hall late Warden of the Company of Vintners Lond.²

The whole duty of Man in 8vo. Given by Edmond Garforth Viccar of Lancaster.³

*Isaacksons Cronologie in Fol. [1633.] Given by Thomas Preston Senior of Holker Esq.⁴

Bp. Andrew's Sermons in Fol. Given by Dan. Fleming of Rydall Esq.

Εικὼν Βασιλική or the Solitudes of K. Charles the first, in 8vo. Given by Mr. Francis Medcalfe of Lancaster.

Atheomasticks or a booke against atheists or infidells by Martin Fotherby late Bp. of Salisbury, in Fol. Given by George Rigge parish Clerke of Hawkesheade.

*Ovid's Metamorphosis Englished, Mythologized, adorned with Sculptures by Geo. Sandys, in Fol. Given by Hiet Edmondson Rector of M'cate Deeping in Lincolnshire.⁵

¹ This is a copy of the edition of Chaucer's Works, printed in 1561, at London, by John Kingston for John Wight. The full title with an account of the volume will be found in the *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, part iv. (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxvii. pp. 322-325.) Mr. Corser's copy sold for £4 6s., while Quaritch marks a copy, with some head-lines cut into, £6 10s.

² Samuel Hall afterwards gave the other 2 vols. of Dr. Donne's Sermons.

³ Baines does not give the date of Edmond Garforth's institution to the Vicarage of Lancaster, but records his death in 1682.

⁴ This Thomas Preston was the father of Thomas Preston, the donor of the Cartmel Library. (See *ante*, p. 77.)

⁵ The first five books of this translation in verse of Ovid's *Metamorphosis* were published in 1621, 8vo., and reprinted in 1640, 16mo. (Moss, *Classical Bibliography*, vol. ii. p. 357.) At the end of Michael Drayton's *Battaile of Agincourt*, 1627, fo.,

- *Fox's Acts and Monuments in 3 vol. in Fol. [1641.] Given by Mr. Dan. Rawlinson.
- Cole's Dixionary in 4to. Given by Mr. Thomas Wilson in Lime streete Lond.
- The second and third voll. of Dr. Donn's Sermons in Fol. Given by Mr. Samuel Hall before named.
- Dr. Taylor's life of Christ in Fol. Given by Simon Corbet, Yeoman Rider to his Matie.
- *Sillius Italicus in Fol. Englished by [Thomas] Rose Esq. Library Keeper to his Matie. Given by John Mazine Esq. one of his Maties Equerries.¹

are a number of poetical epistles, one of which is addressed "To Master George Sandys, Treasurer for the English Colony of Virginia," in which Drayton says :

" And (worthy GEORGE) by industry and use
Let's see what lines Virginia will produce ;
Goe on with OVID, as you have begunne
With the first five bookes ; — let your numbers run
Glib as the former, so shall it liue long
And doe much honour to the *English* tongue."
—(*Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, part vi. Chet. Soc., vol. c. p. 304.)

The translation of the whole fifteen books of the *Metamorphosis* appeared in 1626, in small fo. or 4to, with the title *Ovid's Metamorphosis Englished by G. S.* It was reprinted in 1628, 1638, 1656, 1664, and 1669, in 12mo. In 1632, Sandys gave another edition (of which the book at Hawkshead is a copy), with the title *Ovid's Metamorphosis mythologis'd and represented in figures. An Essay to the Translation of Virgil's Æneis* (Oxford, Lichfield, fo.), containing numerous engravings, a commentary, the translation of the first book of the Æneis of Virgil, and other additions. This was reprinted in 1640 (London, fo.) with the addition of two tables at the end, one to the text, and the other to the commentary. Moss cites editions, besides the above, in 1682, fo., and 1673, 1678, and 1690, 8vo, and Lowndes gives an edition of 1627.

The 124th stanza of W. Colman's *Dance Machabre* consists of a quotation from the fifteenth book of the *Metamorphosis*, "most exquisitely Englished by Master George Sandys." (*Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxxvii. p. 418.) Pope says of the book, "This led me to Sandys' Ovid, which I liked extremely." (Spence's *Anecdotes*, p. 47.)

¹ This is a copy of *The Second Punick War written by Silius Italicus, with a continuation from the triumph of Scipio to the death of Hannibal, by Thomas Ross.* London, 1661, fo. The book was reprinted in 1672, fo., and is the only English translation. John Mazine was Daniel Rawlinson's son-in-law.

Cole's *Dictionary* in 4to. Given by Mr. Dan. Rawlinson affores^d.

Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus iniquas atque in Verecundas Schismaticorum criminationes vindiciæ. Authore Johanne Durello. 4to.

Δος ποῦ στῶ or an answer to sure footing by Daniel Whitby Master of Arts. 8vo. These two last bookes were given by Mr. Wm Wells Viccar of Millom in Cumberland.¹

**Smetii prosodia lat.* 8vo. Given by John Christopherson Usher of the Free Schoole at Hawksheade.

**Scaliger's Septem libri Poetices.* 8vo. [1617.] Given by John Kirkby of Conniston Hall Gent.²

The Reverend Thomas Sandys, Clerk, Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Lecturer of St. James', Westminster, by his will, dated 19 August, 1717, after giving the sum of £200 to Queen's College, Oxford, the place of his education, to augment the Chaplain's salary, and to the Free School, Hawkshead, in Furness Fells, the sum of £800, for such uses as were thereafter to be mentioned in his codicil, made the following bequest: "I give to Hawkes-head School all the books that have this mark ○ before them in the catalogue of my books," and after several pecuniary legacies the testator gave to the parish of Tunstall, in Holderness £5, to the parish of Wighton £5, and to the parish of Hawkshead £10, "for the buying therewith Bibles with the Common Prayer, Whole Duty of Man, Dr. Gibson's book on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and Beveridge's Church Catechism" to be distributed among the poor families of the respective parishes, and he reserved the use of the £1000 bequeathed as aforesaid, to his executor for a term of years, for such uses as were to be directed by a codicil to that his will, and he appointed the Reverend Robert Grisedale, of St. Martin's Parish, his sole executor. The will was signed by the testator but not witnessed,

¹ William Wells was Incumbent of Millom, 1670-1699.

² The list finishes here, but there has been added, in a later hand, "Earle of Clarendon's History of ye Rebellion in folio given by Mr. George Braithwa^t of London Gent."

and after his signature was the following "That this my last will and testament is valid and good as being all written with my own hand though not otherwise witnessed than as above signed and sealed by me I have for this the well grounded opinion of Mr. Paul Joddrell, Cler. Dom. Com." Two codicils were attached to the will, in the first of which the testator gave directions for the lodging, diet, clothing and books of the poor scholars attending Hawkshead school, who were to benefit by the £800 left by his will. His trustees were, in selecting the scholars, first to choose orphans, and those who lived a great distance away from the school, and out of the yearly interest of the money, provision was to be made for the children to write and cast accounts ; for modulating their voices by teaching them to sing psalms, and for buying for them not only school books, but Bibles with the Common Prayer, Beveridge's Exposition of the Church Catechism, and Gibson's Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; and the testator appointed four trustees to carry out these provisions. The second codicil reserved the interest of the £1000 for a term of years not exceeding seven : first, for building a school-house for poor scholars attending Hawkshead School ; secondly, "For buying the Books that are mentioned in the catalogue to be added to those already given, and for conveying them to Hawkshead School"; thirdly, for augmenting the legacies left by his will.

On 7 December, 1717, Robert Grisedale and Joseph Elliotson, clerk, make oath before John Bettesworth, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, that on November 28 last past, as Thomas Sandys was going to his lodgings, he fell into the cellar of a house then rebuilding, and injured himself, and that they went the next day to see him, and found him deprived of speech and senses, and on searching his rooms found the will and codicils produced. At the same time Aaron Thompson and John Elliotson took oath that the same will and codicils were in the hand-writing of Thomas Sandys, and thereupon probate of the will and codicils was granted to Robert Grisedale, the executor in the will named.¹

¹ Wills' Office, Somerset house.

To what extent the library benefited by this bequest of Thomas Sandys is not clear, but in the Account Book of Daniel Rawlinson's Charity, before mentioned, is a catalogue of the books belonging to the library in June, 1788.¹ The number of entries in the catalogue is two hundred and fifty three, of which two or three are duplicates, so that in the hundred years intervening from the death of Daniel Rawlinson, the library had more than doubled in size, and though no doubt there were other benefactors in the interval, yet it is probable that the bulk of the additions resulted from Thomas Sandys' bequest. Many of the additions are, as might be expected, theological. The following are some of the more interesting books, the entries being given as in the catalogue:²

*Athenæ Oxonienses.³

*Wood's Antiquities of Oxford.⁴

*Poole's Synopsis 5 vol. [1669-76. fo.]

*Boyer's History of Queen Anne. [1720. fo.]

*Dupin's Ecclesiastical History 3 vols. [Dublin. 1723. fo.]

*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani by E. Gibson, D.D.
[1713 fo.]

*Howel's History of the World. [1680. fo.]

¹ There is also a catalogue in the Account Book made in 1785, but that of 1788 seems the more full and accurate of the two.

² At the time when this catalogue was made, it does not appear whether the books were in the press given by Edwin Sandys of Esthwaite (*ante* p. 145), and they may have outgrown it; but a new bookcase was made, and the books re-arranged and catalogued. They appear to have been arranged in folios, quartos, and octavos *et infra*, on the shelves, each shelf marked with a letter of the alphabet, and the contents of each shelf entered in the catalogue as it stood. This catalogue, which was made by the writing master of the School, only gives abridged titles of the books, and some of these, owing to their brevity, are not easily understood. Amongst them are: "58. Bacon." "140. Fortinianismus." "174. Logica." "203. Willymot's Peculiars." By this last named entry is no doubt intended William Willymot's *Peculiar use and signification of certain words in the Latin tongue; designed for Latin exercises*. First published in 1704, according to Watt.

³ A copy of the first edition, 1691, fo.

⁴ A copy of the first edition, 1674, fo.

- *Tindall's History of the Growth and Decay of the Othman Empire.¹
- Abelardi & Eloisæ Epistolæ.²
- *Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire. 3 vol.³
- English Topographer.⁴
- *Method of Studying History.⁵
- *Life of Sir John Perrott.⁶
- *Antiquities of Surrey. 5 vol.⁷

¹ *The History of the Growth and Decay of the Othman Empire Written originally in Latin by Demetrius Cantemir, late Prince of Moldavia, Translated into English from the author's own manuscript by N. Tindal . . . adorned with the Heads of the Turkish Emperors.* London, 1734-5, fo. Lowndes notices the sale of a copy of an edition dated 1656. The book was also translated into French (1743), and German (1745). The original does not seem to have ever been printed.

² This is probably a copy of the edition of these *Letters* given by the well-known antiquary Dr. Richard Rawlinson, in 1718, 8vo. The editor was a son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, and grandson of Daniel Rawlinson, the founder of the library, and it is probable that he gave this as well as the five following books to the library. Some account of him and his writings will be found in Chalmers.

³ This is a copy of the first edition (1719, 3 vols. 8vo.) of this rare and valuable work, a copy of which is marked, in a recent catalogue of Quaritch, ten guineas. An excellent notice of the author and his works, from the pen of Dr. Garnett, is in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

⁴ This book, published anonymously in 1720, 8vo., is by Dr. Richard Rawlinson. It was superseded by Gough's *British Topography*, but Gough was much indebted to Rawlinson's collections, as is shown by the numerous references to him in the *British Topography*.

⁵ *A New Method of Studying History, Geography and Chronology, with a Catalogue of the chief Historians by Lenguet [sic] du Fresnoy. And now made English . . . with Improvements . . . and a Dissertation by Count Scipio Maffei of Verona, concerning the use of Inscriptions and Medals by Richard Rawlinson.* London. 1728. 2 vols. 8vo. Some copies are dated 1730. Besides being edited by Rawlinson, the copy at Hawkshead is interesting from the fact that the binding has part of the Rawlinson Arms on it, *i.e.*, an *escallop* at each of the four corners of both sides, and on the back a *sheldrake* in each of the compartments. Inside is a book-plate on which are the Rawlinson Arms, with the motto "Sunt antiquissima quæque optima" and underneath "Richardus Rawlinson, LL.D. e Coll. D. Joan. Bapt. Oxon. et R. S. S."

⁶ *The History of Sir John Perrott, Knight of the Bath, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.* 1728. 8vo. This was published from the original *MS.* written about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Richard Rawlinson. The copy at Hawkshead is in Rawlinson's binding.

⁷ This rare and valuable book (London, Curll, 1719. 8vo.) was edited by Richard

*Θεοδору Γραμματικης Εισαγωγή.*¹

Antiquities of Worcester.²

History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of Rochester.³

Among the books not in the catalogue, is a folio English Bible, 1613,⁴ and a Greek Testament printed at Cambridge in 1632.⁵ Besides the theological writers already named there are works by Towerson, Mede, Fiddes, Tenison, Stillingfleet, Usher, South, Hopkins, Barrow, Chillingworth, Beveridge, Field, Crackanthorp, Sherlock, Lowthorp and others. There are also several editions of the Classics printed at the beginning of the seventeenth century, but none of special value or interest. A detailed examination of the library, and a proper catalogue, would, however, probably reveal volumes deserving of notice, in addition to those already mentioned.

On June 14, 1789, the Reverend Thomas Bowman, M.A., then Head Master of the School, made the following Proposals with regard to the Library :

“To the Young Gentlemen, Students at Hawkshead School.

Considering the infinite consequence it is to Youth to have opportunities of access to a variety of useful Books, both as the only

Rawlinson. Comerford's copy (with two portraits added) sold for £19 10s. In a recent catalogue of Sotheran a copy is marked £24 10s., and Quaritch has one marked sixteen guineas.

¹ A copy of the rare Aldine edition of the Greek Grammar of Theodore Gaza. Venice, 1495, fo. Unfortunately it is imperfect, wanting the first and the last leaves.

² This entry probably refers to a copy of Abingdon's *Antiquities of Worcester*, first published in 1717, 8vo., which contains the Statutes of Hawkshead School, made by Archbishop Sandys, who was at one time Bishop of Worcester. (*Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii., Chet. Soc. vol. xxii., p. 521.)

³ A book with this title published in 1717 has been attributed to Dr. Rawlinson, a copy of which may be intended by this entry.

⁴ This is a copy of the Authorised Version, printed by Barker, the title-page is missing, but the New Testament is dated 1613. It is interesting from the fact that on the binding is impressed “Crosthwaite Church Bible.” It has no doubt come from the church of St. Kentigern, Crosthwaite, near Keswick, but when and how is not known.

⁵ “Although” says Dibdin (*Introduction to Knowledge of Greek and Latin Classics*, p. 127) “this edition be neither scarce nor dear, it is a very beautiful and accurate one, and has received the commendation of learned men.”

means of acquiring the General Knowledge which is absolutely necessary to the Happiness and Respectability of their future years, and as furnishing in the meantime the strongest motive to Industry, and the best preventative of Idleness and consequent Viciousness; I have long wished that the plan of our present Library might be extended; so as to take in all the English Classics, History, Geography, Topography, Chronology, Biography, Travels, Description of Manners, Customs and Ceremonies, Books of Taste, Literature, and Criticism, Natural Philosophy in all its Branches, Ethics, Natural History, Elementary Treatises on popular Sciences, and approved Works on all generally interesting subjects whatever.

And for the Execution of this Design, encouraged by the present Concurrence of many favourable Circumstances, and the great probability I think there is of eventual success if the Attempt is but once made, I now offer you the following Proposals, adequate, I hope, if generally complied with, to the End intended :

I. That the Constitution of the present Book Club remain as it is ; the first 5*s.* subscribed entitling the Subscriber to the use of all the Books now in that Library, and those in future to be purchased with such subscriptions.

II.nd That all the Boys in Greek, and as many in the lower classes as think proper, subscribe 5*s.* yearly for the establishing another Library, of more respectable books for the exclusive use of such Subscribers.

III.^d That each Boy on his leaving the School make a present of such Volume or Volumes to the said Library as he may think proper ; to be inscribed with his Name, the Time the Gift was made, &c., to be preserved with particular Care as a Memorial of the Donor, and to be lent out only at the Discretion of the Master to such of the upper Boys, Subscribers to this Library, whose Care he can depend on ; subject, however, at the same time, to replace the Book or Books so taken with a new Set, in case they are sullied or otherwise damaged.

IV.th That in order to accomodate any Gentleman of Education

in the Neighbourhood who may wish it, he shall, with the approbation of the Master, be permitted the use of the said Library on first presenting it with such Book or set of Books as he shall think proper, not already in the Library, and being an annual Subscriber or Benefactor to it so long as he shall continue to make Use of it.

V.th That to encourage it the more effectually, now in its Infancy, all the Gentlemen that are known to have been educated at the School, be applied to for such Donation of Books, or money to purchase Books, as they may think proper, and suitable to their Character and Circumstances, and the obligation they owe to the School; to be inscribed with their name, &c., to perpetuate the Memory of the place of their Education; many of whom, I am sure, will be happy to contribute liberally to a Plan so much calculated for the Benefit of the rising Generation, and of Youth in General, who may be placed here for Education for Ages to come.

For my own part, whilst I continue to be Master, it is my intention to be an annual Contributor to it, and to labour for its Extention and Interests with a Zeal, equal to my idea of its importance — And when it is generally known (as I wish you all to endeavour to make it) that there is now a large Room in the School, appropriated to the sole purpose of a Library, where all Presents of Books will be gratefully received and carefully registered and labelled, by the Writing Master for the time being, with the Donor's name and place of Residence, the date of the Donation or Bequest, &c., when this, I say, is known, I have no Doubt but that many Gentlemen will rather leave their Books to be deposited where they will be so extensively useful, and remain so long a Monument to their Name, inseparably united with the idea of Generosity and Benevolence, than permit them to be sold, as in the Country they are sure to be, for so trifling a part of their real and intrinsic Value.

Sanguine of the success of the plan, because by the united contributions of so many it may be effected without being burdensome to any, it is my intention to provide a Book Case for the

projected Library [during] the approaching Holidays,¹ and hope with your Concurrence and Exertions in its Favor, soon to see it in a flourishing condition, and remain, Gentlemen, anxious for your Happiness and Improvement, Your sincere friend,

T. Bowman.²"

This scheme for extending the library, and making it of greater use to the scholars, was carried out for some years. Twenty-four boys subscribed in 1789, and thirty-seven in 1791, but the number had decreased to nine in 1797, the last year in which the names of any subscribers appear. The most noticeable name is that of Christopher Wordsworth, afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Two hundred and fifteen volumes were bought with the subscriptions of the scholars, at a cost of £43 5s. 3d., and two hundred and eighteen volumes were presented to the Library, at a cost of £82 13s. 6d., making together four hundred and thirty-three volumes, and the total cost £125 18s. 9d. The volumes bought were, in general, recently-published books, and include standard works on many of the subjects mentioned by the Head Master in his Proposals. Among them were ninety-five volumes of Bell's edition of the *British Poets*, and Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, 4to. Thomas Bowman himself gave twenty volumes of the *Annual Register*, twenty-one volumes of the *Monthly Review*, and a copy of Hume's *History of England*, in eight volumes; the other donors appear to be principally former scholars of the school, some of whom had proceeded to the Universities.

The only entries to be noticed are the following, which show the interest felt by Wordsworth in the school where he was educated :

"Gillies' History of Greece. 4 vols. 8vo. The
Gift of Robt. Hodgson Greenwood of Ingle-

¹ No doubt the Book-case in which the library is now placed.

² These Proposals, and the particulars which follow, are taken from the book containing the list of subscribers and a catalogue of the books added to the library, as the result of Mr. Bowman's efforts, which has been lent me by the Governors of the School. The Rev. T. Bowman, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cam., was Head Master 1786-1829.

ton, Wm. Wordsworth of Cockermouth,
 John Miller of Preesall, & Thos. Gawthorp
 of Sedbergh, admitted at Cambridge from
 this School, 1787 1 10 0
 Hoole's Tasso's Jerusalem. 2 vols. 8vo. The
 Gift of Messrs Greenwood, Wordsworth,
 Miller & Gawthorp 0 15 0"

In the year 1817 the Reverend William Wilson gave £100 to the Governors of the School, the interest of which was to be applied in the purchase of such books as the Master and Minister of Hawkshead should suggest would be most useful, to be deposited in the library, and lent to the scholars at the discretion of the Master, or if it should be deemed of more utility, he directed that they might be at liberty to distribute part or occasionally the whole of the interest in prizes to the best readers and declaimers in English at the School, and such as should be also distinguished for their classical learning.

HESKIN.

The Grammar School of Heskin was founded in the year 1597, by Sir James Pemberton, Goldsmith, Lord Mayor of London. The library dates from the year 1623, and owes its existence to Richard Radcliffe, the Master of the School, who by his will left his library to the Grammar School, and also money for the purpose of buying school books. Richard Radcliffe died in September, 1623, and his will was proved at Chester in the same year.¹

In the Account Book of the Governors of the School appear the following memoranda :²

" 1624. That there was given by the late schoolmaster Mr. Radclyffe for the buying of school-books the sum of (£7 17s. 2d.) seven pounds seventeen shillings and two pence which sum remaineth in the school stock in the custody of Mr. Starkey."

On the next page is :

"A note of such Bookes as weare given by Mr. Radclyffe And appoynted by the Govern^{rs} for the use of Heskin Schoole Accordinge to Mr. Radcliffe his will viz :³

¹ Richard Radcliffe was a member of a Ribchester family, probably related to Ralph Radcliffe of Dilworth, one of the "24" of Ribchester, and the subject of the "Written Stone" of Dilworth. (*Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii. p. 45.) He was born in 1590, and seems to have received some part of his education at Oxford, as in one of the books in the library is this inscription: "Rich. Radcliffus 7^{mo} Junii 1608. I have beene in St. Maries Hall 2 weekes one quarter and one weeke. R. R." He was the fifth master of the School. He was buried in Eccleston Church, and a stone slab under the altar table bears the following inscription: "Here lyeth the bodye of Richard Radcliffe whoe was a paynefull and profitable teacher at Heskin School x1 years. Born in Ribchester Pish and dyed in September Anno Dom. 1623. Aged 33. Nil solidum." (The Rev. J. Sparling, in *Local Gleanings*, 4to, vol. ii. p. 104.)

² I am indebted for these extracts to the Rev. W. G. Sale, B.A., of Burnley, who has also furnished me with tracings of the MS. catalogues of the books, and has taken much other trouble about the matter. I must also thank E. Sale, Esq., of Eccleston, Treasurer and Trustee of the School, for sending to me for examination the existing remains of the library.

³ The books marked * are all that remain. Of the forty-eight volumes, of which the library now consists, only one or two are perfect, not only are the bindings, and leaves at the beginning and end, generally missing, but in many volumes, engravings or wood-cut initial letters have been cut out or destroyed.

*Cornu Copie.¹

Hutton's Dictionarie.

Assentius upon Tullie's Epistles.

*A Commentary upon Virgill.²A Commentarie upon Rhamus.³*A Commentarie upon Ovid.⁴*Aristotle's Organon in greeke & latin.⁵*Tullie's Offices w^t a Commentary upon yt upon Marsius and Assentius.⁶*Terrence wth a Comentarie upon yt.⁷

¹ This is an edition of the *Cornucopia sive lingua latina commentarii* of Nicolas Perottus, probably printed in the first half of the sixteenth century, but as several leaves are missing at the beginning and end, it is difficult to identify, as more than twenty editions were printed between 1500 and 1550. Many woodcut initial letters have been cut out of the volume. Successive generations of scholars have scribbled over the pages, and amongst the autographs are "Edward Mason," "Thomas Green," "Thomas Waring," "James Tatlocke," "John Taylor."

² A copy of the folio edition of Virgil, with the expositions and commentaries of Servius, Probus, Mancinellus, Donatus, Valerianus, Ascensius, and Beroaldus, printed by Vidoüe, at Paris, in 1529. The volume contains numerous woodcuts, but many of them have been cut out, and several leaves are wanting at the beginning and end. No copy of this edition is in the British Museum.

³ A copy of an edition of *Virgil*, with the Commentary of *Ramus*, would seem to be intended by this entry.

⁴ *P. Ovidii Nasonis . . . Opera . . . cum doctorum virorum commentariis . . . His accesserunt Jacobi Mycillii Annotationes.* Hervagius. Basle, fo. The two volumes are bound in one. The title page is missing, but the first volume is dated at the end 1543; the second is dated 1548. Some leaves are wanting. The book is copiously annotated, apparently in Richard Radcliffe's handwriting.

⁵ A copy of the second edition of the *Organon* in Greek and Latin with the Commentary of J. Pacius. (Francfort, 1597, 4to.) The Commentary has a separate title page. It contains Radcliffe's autograph, with date 1609.

⁶ There is copy of an edition of the *De Officiis*, *De Amicitia*, *De Senectute*, and *Paradoxa*, with the Commentaries of Ascensius, now at the School. It is imperfect at the beginning and end, but is clearly the product of a Lyons or Paris press of the first quarter of the sixteenth century. One or two of the wood-cut initials are cut out. It is a small folio in the original boards, covered with stamped leather, and at the beginning is written, "Hic liber pertinet ad Heskinensis scholam. Scriptam per me Jacoi. Rigby."

⁷ A copy of a quarto edition of Terence, imperfect at the beginning and end, but printed at Lyons or Paris early in the sixteenth century.

- Crispin's Lexicon.
 Aristotle's physike by J. Cass :¹
 Haddon's workes.
 *Tullie de natura deorum.²
 Speculū Astrologiæ.³
 Socrates
 *De Finibus et Tusculan questions.
 Phrigias [Freigius ?] questions geometricke.
 Erasmus Copia verbor.
 *Polani p'ticiones Theologicæ.⁴
 *Ramus Logicke.⁵
 Tullius Rhetoricke.
 *Tytleman's Lodgicke.⁶
 Whitaker's against Sanders.

¹ Probably the *Ancilla Philosophia, seu Epitome*, or the *Lapis Philosophicus, seu Comm.* in viii. libros Physicorum Aristotelis (Oxford, 1599, 4to), by John Case, is intended.

² There are two volumes of Cicero at the School, one containing *De Natura Deorum*, *De Divinatione*, *De Fato*, *De Legibus*, and *Fragmenta librorum Philosophicorum*, the other containing the *Questiones Academicæ*, *De Finibus*, and the *Quest. Tusculanæ*. They seem to form part of an edition of the *Opera Omnia* of Cicero, printed at Paris about 1573. The first of these volumes seems to be referred to in this entry, and the other in the next entry but two.

³ Francis Juntin, or Giuntino, an Italian Astrologer, published two books with *Speculum Astrologiæ* as part of the title, in 1573, and 1582. Gesner gives the full titles in his *Bibliotheca*.

⁴ The *Partitiones Theologicæ* of Amandus Polanus first appeared in 1591, according to Watt. The title page of the Heskin copy is missing.

⁵ The book intended by this title seems to be *P. Rami Scholæ in liberales artes, quarum elenchus est proxima pagina (nempe: Grammaticæ libris xx, Rhetoricæ lib. xx, Dialecticæ lib. xx, Physicæ lib. viii, Metaphysicæ lib. xiv. Mathematicæ separato opere)*. Basileæ, per Euseb. Episcopium, 1569, mense augusto, in fo., 1166 columns, an imperfect copy of which is still in existence.

⁶ There is a dilapidated volume still at the School with the title *Dialecticæ Considerationis libri sex, Aristotelici Organi summam, hoc est, totius Dialecticæ ab Aristotele tractatæ complectentes*, Lugduni, Rovillium, 1564, 8vo., by Franciscus Titelmannus, a brother of the Minorite order. Jöcher, and Gesner, give some account of him and his works. The flyleaves of the volume are fragments of an early English (black letter) edition of the Prognostications of Nostradamus. It also contains the note by Richard Radcliffe, given on p. 171, and many annotations by him.

Glareanus Chronologie.

Casius Lodgike.

Cambden's Greeke Grammar.

Clenard's Greeke Grammar.

Hosorius de Regis Institutione.¹

Lecostines his Similes.

Perkins' goulden Chaine in Latin.

*Ascam's Epistles.²

*Macropedius de Conscribendis Epistolis.³

Tulli ad Herenn.

Ursticius Arithmeticke.

*Tulli his familiar Epistoles.⁴

Seaton his Lodgicke.

Susen Brotus Figures.⁵

Nowel's Catachisme in Greeke & Latin.

Contextus Universa Gramatices p^r Pelisionem.⁶

¹ The *De Regis Institutione et Disciplina*, of Jerome Osorius, Bishop of Algarve, is no doubt intended.

² The title page of this volume is missing, but besides the Epistles, it contains the *Oratio de Vita et Obitu Rogeri Aschami*, by E[dward] G[rant]. On the last page is "Londini, Ex officina Henrici Bynneman Typographi. Anno Domini, 1581." Mr. S. L. Lee, in the Bibliography, appended to his excellent life of Ascham in the Dictionary of National Biography does not mention this edition of 1581, and there is no copy in the British Museum. Mr. Lee, after speaking of the first edition, published in 1576, says, "it was republished in London in 1578 and 1590, at Hanover in 1602 and 1610, and at Nuremberg in 1611. In 1703, William Elstob published a new and much enlarged edition at Oxford." Both Watt and Lowndes mention the edition of 1581, and Clement (*Bibliothèque Curieuse*, vol. ii. p. 157), in his note on the book, gives an edition of this date from the Bodleian catalogue of Fisher (1738), and the Sion College catalogue of W. Reading (1724).

³ An imperfect copy of this work is now at the School. It contains the names of "Will. Haydock," "James Farrar," "Robert Hesketh."

⁴ There are two copies of one edition, and one of another, still at the School. All are imperfect.

⁵ Joannes Susenbrotus was a German grammatical writer. He died in 1543. Gesner gives a list of his works.

⁶ This would be a copy of the *Contextus Universæ grammatices Despauteriana, cum suorum Commentariorum epitome, brevissime concinnata per Johannem Pellissonem Condriensem*, editions of which were printed by Robert Estienne in 1535 and 1547, and by Charles Estienne in 1559.

Rixtius [*i.e.*, B. Riccius] de Imitacione.

*The 1. 2. and 3. volumes of Tulli his Orationes.¹

Theocritus in Greeke & Latin.

Lucius Florus.

Catullus &c.

Cesar's Comentaryes.

Carion's Chronickles.²

Apolinarius his psalmes in Greeke and Latin.

*Fernelius de Universa Medicina.³

Ænigmata varior. authoru.⁴

W: LEIGH.

WILLIAM DICONSON.

EDW: WRIGHTINTON.

NYCHOLAS HALLYWELL.

EDW: CHISENALL.

RICHARD PRESCOTT.

HENRY ASHHURST.

JAMES PEMBERTON."⁵

¹ A fragment of a volume of Cicero's Orations is now at the School.

² See *ante*, p. 87.

³ The fifth edition. Francfort, Wechel, 1593. 8vo.

⁴ Several Collections of *Ænigmata et Griphi* appeared in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The book intended by this entry is probably *Ænigmata et Griphi veterum et recentium*. Duaci, 1604. 8vo.

⁵ These names, appended to the Catalogue, were no doubt those of the Trustees of the School in 1624.

William Leigh was Rector of Standish. See *Archbishop of York's Visitation*, 1590, *Chetham Miscellanies* (Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi.), p. 14.

Edward Wrightington was the son of John Wrightington of Wrightington (Rec. Soc., vol. iii. p. 17), and his name appears amongst the Foreign Burgesses of the Guild Merchant of Preston in 1622 (Rec. Soc., vol. ix. p. 79). He was brother-in-law of the Rev. William Leigh, and was an executor of his will (*Stanley Papers*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxxi. p. 118). He seems to have been knighted before 1640, as Baines (*Hist. of Lancashire*, edit. of 1868, vol. ii. p. 150) speaks of "Sir Edward Wrightington Knt. living in 1640 . . . reader of Grays Inn." He was amongst those removed from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Lancaster by order of the Parliament, in October, 1642 (*Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., vol. ii. p. 60); and in November of the same year, the Earl of Derby, in a letter dated from Wigan, to William Farrington, Esq., asks his company, "That with the assistance of Sir Edward Wrightington and other Gent. here we may agree of some course for the good of the Countrie." (*Farrington Papers*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxxix. p. 90.) In the Roll of the Preston Guild Merchant for 1642 (Rec. Soc., vol. ix. p. 188) there appears "Ed'r'us Wrightington miles Jur'." His name occurs again at the head of the Governors of the School in 1653.

In the year 1653 another Catalogue of the books belonging to the School was made and entered in the Minute Book, from which it appears that the library had increased by twenty-two volumes.¹ Of these, however, only seven now remain, and they are all imperfect, viz. : Two volumes of Lipsius' *Works*, an edition of *Homer*, with a Commentary by Spondanus, Cooper's *Dictionary*, an edition of *Livy* in two volumes, and an edition of *Horace*. (Studio et opere Greg. Bersmanni. Lipsiæ, 1602. 8vo.)

The two most interesting of the volumes in the Catalogue, now missing, seem to be Raleigh's *History of the World*, and Sandy's *Travels*.²

In the year 1657, £2 1s. 10d. was expended in purchasing eight books, and the only remains of these are imperfect editions of Quintilian and Seneca. In 1663 18s. was paid for "ye dictionarie, and Smetius." In 1669 William Frith gave eight books to the School, of which the only one now remaining is an imperfect copy of B. Keckermann's *Systema Logicæ*. The next entry in the Minute Book relating to the library is :

On the south side of the altar of Standish Church is a tomb with a full length figure on it erected to the memory of "Sir Edward Wrightington of Wrightington knt. one of the Council of the North, who died 5th October, 1658, aged seventy eight years six months and five days." (Baines, vol. ii. p. 162.)

Edward Chisnall of Chisnall died in 1635. His funeral certificate is recorded in *Funeral Certificates* (Rec. Soc., vol. vi.), p. 202. The family entered pedigrees at St. George's and Dugdale's Visitations.

Henry Ashurste of Ashurste, son and heir apparent of William Ashurste, in 1604, is mentioned in *Lancashire Inquisitions* (Rec. Soc., vol. iii.), p. 17. The family entered a pedigree at St. George's Visitation. Notes on the Ashurst family will be found in *Local Gleanings*, 4to, vol. ii.

William Dickenson of Eccleston died *circa* 1652, according to the family pedigree recorded in Dugdale's Visitation. See also *Stanley Papers*, pt. ii. (Chet. Soc., vol. xxxi.), p. 163.

A James Pemberton also signed the Catalogue of the books belonging to the School in 1653; and in 1658, James Pemberton, "of ye same blood and name with ye founder," was appointed Usher of the School. (*Local Gleanings*, 4to, vol. ii. p. 105.)

¹ This Catalogue is signed by "Edw: Wrightington, Ri: Standish, W. Ashhurst, Edwd. Chisenall, Robt. Mawdesley, Chr. Rigby, Tho: Wilson, Robt. Hallywell, and James Pemberton," who were no doubt the Trustees of the School at this time.

² See *ante*, p. 157.

"Cicero's Works in two volumes given by Mr. Hugh Dicconson of Eccleston one of the Gov^{rs} of y^e said schoole."¹

In 1686, "Thos: Mort of Mawdesley gent:" gave three books to the School, but none of them are now in existence. In 1734, there was paid "for mending Glass windows, and other repairs, Books, Table &c. 1 10 0." several other subsequent payments for books occur in the Account Books of the School, and in 1762, 1778, and 1812, new Bags "for the Books," were bought.

Besides the books before mentioned, there are nineteen volumes now at the School, most of which are more or less imperfect. Amongst them are a copy of the first Decade of Livy's *History* (Lugduni, Vincentius, 1537, 8vo), which has on the title page, "Alexander Barlow Junior 1572 pretiū xviii penes"; Keckermann's *Systema Physicum* (Hanoviæ, 1612, 8vo), on the title of which is written, "Tho: Combes booke: Student in All Soules Colledge in Oxford"; copies of the *Quæstiones Economica Politicæ* and *Quæstiones Logica et Ethicæ*, of Freigius, and of the *Jurisprudentiæ Mediæ* (Lugduni, Rovillium, 1561, 8vo), of Pardulphus Prateius. There are also imperfect copies of the *Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ* (Geneva, 1609, 2 vols. fo.), and an edition of *Martial* (Ingolstadt, 1611, fo.).

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, Mr. Christopher Wase, one of the Superior Bedells of the University of Oxford, addressed a number of questions to the Masters of the Grammar Schools throughout the country, for the purpose of collecting accurate information about them. The seventh of these questions was, Whether the school possessed any library, or whether

¹ Probably a copy of the *Opera Omnia*, London, 1680-1, 4 tom, in 2 vol. The second volume is still at the School. It is imperfect and in a very dilapidated condition, and is scribbled over from end to end. On each back is impressed "Hugo Dicconson Marg^{ta} dederunt." He was probably the Hugh Dicconson, charged with alienating property to the Jesuits (*Jacobite Trials at Manchester*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxviii. pp. 7-8), who was a Governor of Heskin School in 1674. (*Local Gleanings*, 4to, vol. ii. p. 106.) By his will, bearing date March 30, 1683, and proved at Chester in 1693, he gave £50 for six blue cloth coats, to be bought annually for the poor of Eccleston township. (*Charity Commissioners' Report*.)

there was one in the neighbourhood of the school. The reply from Heskin, dated January 28, 1673-4, was as follows :¹

"A small library we have consisting of some 80 volumes most of them were left to y^e school by Mr. Radcliff master thereof. Some of y^e books are very considerable as Sir Walter Raleighs History of the World ; Plutarcks lives in English ; Lipsius works 2 folios ; Spondanus upon Homer ; Perottus's Cornucopia ; Scap. Lexicon ; Servius Ascen and Picrius upon Virgill ; Lambin upon Horace ; Lubin upon Juvenal and Persius ; Sandy's Travells ; Coopers Dictionary wth severall other schoole books and others very useful both for y^e schollars and masters. Manuscripts we have not any." It appears that there was also a "study for y^e books."

The printing of this reply from Heskin, in the "Local Gleanings'" column of the *Manchester Courier* in 1877, was followed by a letter from Mr. Sale, one of the Trustees of the School, who stated that he was not aware of there being any record of the small library of books given by Mr. Radcliffe ; and by one from the late Rector of Ecclestone (Rev. John Sparling), who wrote "the 'library' alas, can nowhere be found !" ² But the result of my enquiries has been the discovery of the forty-eight volumes before mentioned, which are preserved at the School in a small wooden chest, and are all that remain of the old School library.

¹ All the extracts from Mr. Wase's MSS. (now in Corpus Christi College, Oxford), relating to Lancashire, will be found in *Local Gleanings*, 4to., vol. ii., 1877-78.

² *Local Gleanings*, 4to., vol. ii. pp. 110-11.

KIRKHAM.

A library has existed at the Kirkham Grammar School from an early date, but of its foundation there is no record.

It appears, from the Report of the Charity Commissioners, that in 1725 Dr. W. Grimbaldston, by his will, dated September 28 in that year, directed his trustees to lay out £50 on land, and to dispose of the clear rents and profits in the purchase of such lexicons, dictionaries, grammars, accidences and other classical and school books for the use and benefit of the scholars of the Free Grammar School of the town of Kirkham, as the Visitors of the said School, or the major part of them, should from time to time direct.

The lands were let in 1821 for £7 rent, and the Commissioners stated that "The Head Master of the School orders such Latin books as are wanted by the poorer scholars, and the bill is sent to Mr. Hornby. The number of classical scholars being very small, and the parents of most of them being of ability to purchase books themselves, the demand is very trifling. A few books have also been purchased for the library attached to the School, which is kept in the Head Master's room, and contains about two hundred volumes. This is not used by the boys, as they are supplied with such books as they want in School, and according to the rules of the School drawn up by the Company of Drapers, they are not allowed to take them out of the library." At that time £280 was in hand, and the report states, "that as the application of this fund is so limited, and the fund is annually increasing, it is wished that some other mode of application could be pointed out, by which means the whole of the balance could be usefully disposed of; perhaps, however, it would be more advisable that this balance should be placed out, and continued as principal bearing interest, and that directions should be given to the master of the school to distribute amongst the scholars according to their merits, or in such manner as the visitors may think fit, such books as may be of use to them in their respective situations in life, to the extent of the annual income."

Among the Statutes made by the Drapers' Company was the following :

"That the scholars should never have liberty for a whole day's play granted them ; that they never should have liberty to play more than once a week that whoever should procure them liberty to play, should give 2s. to the Head Master, to be employed towards the buying of books, or some other advantage to the said school, ... that the books belonging to the school should be kept clean and locked up every night, and never carried from the said school."¹

A catalogue of the books was made in 1848, which, besides being incorrect on several points, only purports to give the titles of the books, without the date, or place of printing.² The present Head Master writes as follows : "The books are kept in two large cupboards in one of our school-rooms and are seldom used. Since I have been here — *i.e.*, since Jan., 1878 — no books have been added, nor — except by myself — ~~used~~. They are in a good state of preservation. I have made some enquiries, and can get no information as to how the library was originally founded or since increased, as no one seems to know of any documentary evidence bearing on the subject. Dr. Grimbaldeston left £50 to be invested in land for the supply of classical books to be used in the School. This fund, now much increased, is known as the Classical Book Fund, and is entirely devoted to the supply of school books for the boys. I am unable to say whether this fund has ever supplied books to our library."

There are now about three hundred volumes in the library, many of which are comparatively modern. They are principally classical, together with a few theological works, and are generally without much interest or value. The most interesting, are editions of Fulke's *Rhemish Testament* (1601), Brown's translation of *Tertullian* (1657), Fox's *Martyrs*, and a copy of Morton's *Catholic Appeal*.

¹ *Charity Commissioners' Report.*

² I am indebted to the Rev. W. S. Matthews, M.A., the present Head Master of the School, as well for lending me this catalogue, as for the trouble he has taken in reference to my enquiries.

LANCASTER.

"The earliest mention of the Grammar School of Lancaster appears to be in 1615, when Randall Carter gave an annuity of ten pounds for the maintenance of the Usher, but it is supposed to be of very ancient date, and as it seems to have been, as far back as can be traced, entirely under the management and control of the Corporation out of their general funds, it is probable that it was founded by them. . . . There is a building adjoining the church yard on the west side which bears the date of 1682. This building consists of a schoolroom . . . and two rooms above . . . there is also a library over the porch containing a considerable number of books, some of which have been given by different benefactors, and others have been presented by scholars upon leaving the school."¹

Nicholas Carlisle, in his *Concise description of Endowed Grammar Schools*,² says of Lancaster School: "There is also a room allotted to a library in which there are now about 300 volumes, consisting of Divinity, History, British Classics, &c. This library was originally established by the Corporation, but of late years considerable additions have been made by the laudable example of young Gentlemen, who could afford it, making a donation of an useful book, or a set of books on leaving the School. The Usher has charge of the library." The twelfth of the Rules and Regulations of the School, made in 1802, is as follows: "That the Usher for the time being shall be the Librarian and have the care and management of the Library in this School, which has lately been considerably enlarged, and that he be responsible for the Books belonging to the same, and that the Usher do deliver the Books, and a correct catalogue thereof to every succeeding Usher."³

What has become of this library I am unable to state, as in answer to my enquiry, the present Head Master (Rev. W. E. Pryke, M.A.), in a letter dated May 21, 1884, wrote, "We have no library, or anything else of antiquarian interest."

¹ *Charity Commissioners' Report.*² Vol. i. p. 665.³ *Idem.*, p. 668.

LEIGH.

The Grammar School of Leigh possesses a library of about one hundred and twenty volumes, probably the remains of a much larger collection. They have been catalogued by Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., who, in February, 1879, delivered an interesting lecture on the Grammar School and its library, which has since been printed.¹

The founder of the library appears to have been Ralph Pilling, who was for twenty years the Master of the School, and who died in or shortly before 1726, leaving his library to the School.² Few if any volumes have since been added.

The books are kept in a cupboard in the upper story of the school house, but a more suitable book case is about to be provided. The volumes are for the most part octavo or *infra*, and many of them are imperfect. Theology, Medicine, Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy, are all represented, and though

¹ *The Grammar School of Leigh, in the county of Lancaster, and its Library: A Lecture delivered to the Members of the Leigh Literary Society, 10 February, 1879, by John E. Bailey, Esq., F.S.A.* [Reprinted from *The Leigh Chronicle*.] Though I have made a personal examination of the library, I am much indebted to this Lecture, and to the information which it contains. Unfortunately Mr. Bailey's Catalogue of the Books has been mislaid, and I have not had the advantage of referring to it.

² From the autograph notes of Ralph Pilling, which occur in several of the books, Mr. Bailey has collected much interesting matter respecting this worthy man, who not only founded the library, but through whose exertions the school was rebuilt in 1719, as appears from a half obliterated Latin inscription over the school door. He was educated at Heskin School in 1696, and "at the more celebrated and ancient school of Manchester. He never graduated at the Universities, but left Manchester School to become the master or *profector* of Leigh Grammar School after 24 June, 1699, at which date he described himself as an *alumnus* of the former school. The inscriptions in his books seem to shew that he was a man who was vain of his learning. In the year named, he styled himself in different books 'Philologus,' 'Philotheologus' and 'Philiatrus,' and he also uses the perplexing letters S.M.D. after his name." In the inscription commemorating the rebuilding of the school, he is described as Doctor and Benefactor. In several books is the name "Richard Bradshaw." He was of Pennington in Leigh Parish, and a liberal benefactor of the school. He gave an endowment of £6 per annum in 1681, and contributed £10 to the rebuilding of the school in 1719. (Bailey, *Leigh Grammar School and its Library*.)

most of the books are in English, there are a few in Hebrew and Greek, twenty-eight in Latin, and two in French. Forty-nine out of the hundred and twenty volumes now remaining are upon theological subjects. The most interesting book in the collection is a copy of Melancthon's Latin translation of the Proverbs (*Salomonis sententiæ versæ ad Hebraicam veritatem a Philippo Melancthone*, 1525), containing the autograph of Archbishop Cranmer, "Thomas Cantuarien." ¹

The library contains only two books which can be properly described as rare, the one a collection of tracts on Canon Law by Joannes Franciscus a Pavinis and others, printed at Paris in 1512, *arte et industria Nicolai de Pratis, sumptibus et expensis Galioti du Pre*.² The other rare volume is a copy of the *Unio Dissidentium* of Herman Bodé, printed at Cologne in 1527, 8vo.³

¹ "The pedigree of this book," says Mr. Bailey, "may partly be traced by the autographs. In an old hand is the name 'F. Smallwood.' Then John Birchenhead (of Magdalene College, Oxford), 1677, bought it for 3s.; and he gave it to Pilling, whose name, dated 1699, it also contains. An idle boy has also scribbled his own name in it." (See Mr. Bailey's note on the book in *Notes and Queries*, 5th series, vol. xi. pp. 83-4. See also p. 135, in the same volume.)

² The volume unfortunately wants the first folio containing (presumably) the title. It commences with a tract of J. F. a Pavinis, *De officio et potestate capituli sede vacante*. This is followed by several other treatises by the same author, then one by Pietra Santa and two by Caraccioli. Joannes Franciscus a Pavinis, whose name will be looked for in vain in the Biographical Dictionaries, was a Professor at Padua in the latter half of the fifteenth century. He died at Rome in 1486, leaving a considerable number of Tracts on matters of Canon Law, some of which were printed in the thirty years which followed his death, but others still remain in manuscript. Several of these treatises were reprinted in the great collection, *Tractatus universi juris duce et auspice Gregorio XIII. in unum congesti*. Venetiis, Zileti, 1583-1586, 29 vols. roy. fo. Notices of Jo. Fr. a Pavinis (more or less accurate) will be found in Pancirolus, *De clar. legum Interpr.*, lib. iii. c. 44; Simon, *Bibliothèque Historique des auteurs de droit*, vol. i. p. 237; Taisand, *Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes*, p. 418; Facciolati, *Fasti Patavini*, pt. ii. p. 95; Oudin, *De Script. Eccl.*; and Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer*. I have found nowhere an accurate or complete list of his works and their editions. The best is that in Panzer, *Annales Typograph.*, vol. v. p. 349, and vol. xi. p. 22.

³ *Unio Dissidentium, libellus omnibus unitatis et pacis amatoribus utilissimus; ex præcipuis ecclesiæ Christianæ doctoribus selectus per venerabilem patrem Hermannum Bodium Verbi Divini concionatorem eximium*. Although this book had at least twenty

The theological writers include Abernethy,¹ Allein, Brooks, Broughton, Burroughs, Dickenson, Fenner, Field, Gouge, Hall, Hammond, Edward Leigh, M. Meade, Parr, Perkins, Slater, Steel, Sydenham, Jeremy Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Venning, Thomas White, and Woolfall.

Two of the Hebrew books deserve notice, viz., an epitome of the *Thesaurus Linguae Sanctæ* of Sanctes Pagnini² (Antverpiæ,

editions in the sixteenth century, copies are very rarely to be met with, and each edition is almost equally scarce. Very little is known of the supposed author, Herman Bodé, whose existence has even been called in question. Feuerlein in the *Nützliche Arbeiten der Gelehrten im Reich* (Nuremberg, 1733), p. 249, suggests as the author Herman Læthmatius of Gouda (or *Lethmannus*, as he erroneously calls him), a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. Læthmatius was a professor of theology at Utrecht, where he was Dean and Vicar General for twenty-five years. He died in 1555, and many letters to him are contained in Almeloveen's *Amanitates Theologicae Philologicae*, Amstelædami, 1694. Yet Feuerlein seems to have no other ground for his suggestion, than that the principal work of Læthmatius, *De instaurando religione*, was intended, if possible, to reconcile Catholics and Protestants.

The *Unio Dissidentium* was intended as an Eirenicon, but it met with a very unfavourable reception at the hands of the Church of Rome. It was ordered to be burnt by the Sorbonne in 1530, in the following terms: "Liber cui titulus est: Unio Dissidentium, Hermani Gobii: (*sic*) compositus ad firmandam damnatam Lutheri doctrinam, publice est exurendus, tam Latine, quam Gallice editus." Thirteen erroneous propositions are extracted from the work. (Duplessis D'Argentré, *Collectio Judiciorum*, vol. ii. pp. 85, 86.) It was twice again condemned by the Sorbonne, and inserted in the two Catalogues of books censured in 1542 and 1551 (*ibid.*, pp. 135 and 168), and in the Catalogue of heretical and forbidden books issued by the Inquisitor of Toulouse Frère Vidal de Becanis in 1549 (printed by M. de Fréville, under the title *De la Police des Livres au XVI^e siècle*, Paris, 1853). One of the charges against Etienne Dolet in 1542 was that a copy of the *Unio Dissidentium* was found in his house. Finally, the book and its author had the honour of being placed in the first class of the *Index Prohibitorum Librorum* of the Council of Trent.

It is, no doubt, these successive condemnations, and the consequent destruction of copies of the book which followed, that has caused its extreme rarity.

A long account of the book and an enumeration of eighteen editions—the latest in 1602—will be found in Clement's *Bibl. Curieuse*, vol. iv. pp. 413-419.

¹ A copy of the first edition of Abernethy's *Physick for the Soul*, is in the library. There is no copy in the British Museum. (See *ante*, p. 39.)

² See, for an account of this learned and excellent man, the Pere de Colonia's *Histoire Littéraire de Lyon*, and Touron, *Histoire des hommes Illust. de l'ordre de St. Dominique*. His *Thesaurus lingue sanctæ* (Lyon, 1529, fo.) was several times reprinted, and continued for more than a century to be the standard Hebrew Lexicon.

Plantin, 1675, 8vo), and two copies of Schickhard's *Horologium Ebraeum sive Consilium quomodo sancta lingua spacio xxiv. horarum ab aliquot Collegis sufficientur apprehendi queat.* (Londini, 1675.)¹

The Greek books include a copy of the *Enchiridion Methodicon* of Nicephorus (Venice, 1612). There are several Greek and Latin classics, and copies of the *Colloquies* of Erasmus and Corderius.

But few books of local interest are to be found at Leigh. The most important is a copy of the first edition of the *Anglers Vade Mecum*, 1681, written by James Chetham of Smedley, and printed for Mordecai Moxon, bookseller in Manchester.²

There are also copies of Bullokar's *English Dictionary*, Record's *Arithmetic*, with additions by John Dee and John Mellis (1652), Bacon's *Historie of Life and Death* (1658), and *Those fyve*

¹ The first edition of this book appeared at Tübingen in 1623, and of the forty editions which followed, the best is that of 1731 (also Tübingen), corrected, with a life of the author, by Speidel. The author was not, as the title of this book would suggest, a charlatan, but a learned Oriental scholar (skilled not only in Hebrew, but according to Jöcher, in Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Persian), and the lessons (or *horæ*) spoken of in the title, are not intended to be consecutive, but twenty-four lessons of an hour each, with several days interval between them, during which the student was supposed to be working in private. The number of editions prove at once the merit and popularity of the work. In more recent times a certain Professor Köstner of Leipsic wrote *The Art of learning Hebrew in four weeks!* Leipsic, 1810.

² Mr. Bailey (*Leigh Grammar School and its Library*, p. 27) remarks that this book "was a great favourite with anglers. Chetham refers to the works of Walton, Venables, and others; but he refrains from telling what holy and illustrious persons had been practicers of angling; nor would he enumerate the advantages it had over other recreations, especially by the smallness of its expense, and its creating a calm and sedate temper of mind. Chetham was an enthusiastic angler. He avers that he had eaten eels out of thirty-seven rivers, yet none that he had ever met with were to be compared for goodness (although not large) and deliciousness to the eels caught in a small Lancashire river called Irk. Their peculiar excellence is assigned to a very curious cause, viz., the numerousness of the fulling mills that then stood upon that river: 'the fat, oil, and grease scoured out of the cloth make the eels palatable, and far above other river eels.'" (p. 179.)

Questions which Marke Tully Cicero Disputed in his Manor of Tusculanum, translated by John Dolman (1561).¹

Some of the books given by Pilling have his name stamped on the back, and most of them contain his autograph signature.²

¹ "Thomas Worrall, Master of Leigh School in 1811-12, has written on a blank page in Bacon's *Historie*, the following: 'Miss E. Guest made me a present of a very handsome purse on Friday, August 9, 1811. Her own hands made it, and it is therefore with me invaluable.'" (Bailey, *Leigh Grammar School*, p. 28.)

² In *Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes*, vol. ii., 1879-81, p. 98, the editor (Mr. J. Rose) has the following note: "Leigh Grammar School Library. This library, now reduced to about six score volumes, has very possibly grown less with years since first left by Mr. Ralph Pilling, about a century and a half ago, for the use of the masters and scholars of Leigh Grammar School. One volume purchased for a few pence, and now in the possession of the editor of the 'Scrap Book,' evidently belonged to the Leigh Grammar School. The book is entitled *The Character of the Passions written in French by the Sieur de La Chambre . . . translated into English . . .* London, 1650. Upon the title-page is written the well-known signature of 'Ra: Pilling,' and on the old leather binding is just decipherable 'Radulphus Pilling Scholæ Leighensis Præfectus 1713.' As the adventures of old books are often worth noting, it may be mentioned that this waif from the Leigh Grammar School Library has been successively in the libraries of the (now non-existent) Mechanics Institute, and the Leigh Co-operative Society."

MANCHESTER.

From the Statutes appended to the Foundation Deed of the Manchester Grammar School, dated 1624, it would seem that provision had been made for a library. The following is one of the paragraphs :

"Itm, within the same scole, *nor the library of the same*, by nyght or by day, any other actes, thyngs, plays, or other occupacions be hadd or used, in them or any of them, bot allways kepte honest and cleyneley, as it beseemeth a scole, library, and that after the cleyneest manr, without any lodging ther of any Scole Maister, or of any Usher or eithr of them, or of any other pson or psons."¹

Carlisle, in his *Description of Endowed Grammar Schools* (vol. i. p. 702), says, "It was the custom for Tuesday afternoon not to be a Holiday unless some one petitioned for it, and gave either five shillings or a book for the School Library, and in this way the greater part of the books have been collected."

In 1856 the library consisted of about six hundred volumes, all, with the exception of about forty volumes, modern books.² Nearly all these forty volumes are still in existence, but, except the four volumes already mentioned³ as having probably formed part of the Manchester parochial library, there is nothing to show how they came into the library. The following seem to be the most interesting books :

Camden's *Britannia*. London, 1637. fo.⁴

Favine's *Theatre of Honour*. London. 1623.⁵

Marci Antonini Imperatoris *Historia*, Græce et Latine
Studio operaque Thomæ Gatakeri. Cantabrigiæ, 1652.⁶

¹ *Foundations of Manchester*, vol. iii. p. 23.

² A notice of the Manchester Grammar School Library appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of August 19, 1856.

³ *Ante*, pp. 7-8.

⁴ The name "William Barrow" is written in this volume.

⁵ This volume has the names, "Gulielmus Jackson," "Jacobus Ashworth," "Radley Aynscough," "Johanne Odcroft," "Richard Radley," "John Arrowsmith," "Jacob Cooke," and "Benja. Bowker."

⁶ On the title page of this volume is written in large characters "Joannes Worthington, S.T.D."

There are also imperfect copies of Pagnini's *Hebrew Lexicon* (1614), Origen's *Homilies*,¹ Livy's *Hist. Romana* (1578), Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* (1582), and *Epistolæ* (1600).²

¹ On the margin of the second folio of the text is written, "For ye Reverend Mr. Bann vicar of Boden. Dear Sir — I having seven times seen your fair sister am quite overcome with ye love of her, and I desire dear sir that you would speak a good word for me, and I shall allways be your friend and servant. I hope sir to come and see you in a very short time your words will so prevaile over your beautifull sister." Above is written the name "Loughton" or "Langton." There is also the name "Robert Kelsall" in the volume.

² On the fly leaf is written "Ex dono Radley Aynscough 1639—Richard Radley."

RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD.

The founder of Rivington Grammar School, James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, by his will dated February 4, 1571, made the following bequest: "My books at Auckland to be given by my brother Leonard according to my notes to the School at Rivington, and to the poor collegers and others."¹

Among the statutes which were drawn up for governing the School, are the following:

"The Governors shall the first day of every quarter when they come to the School take an account of all such books as have been given to the School, and if any be picked away, torn or written in, they shall cause him that so misused it to buy another book as good and lay it in the place of it and there to be used continually as others be.

"The Schoolmaster and Usher whensoever the Scholars go from the School shall cause all such books as have been or shall be given to the School and occupied abroad that day to be brought into the place appointed for them, and there to be locked up; and every morning shall cause the dictionaries, or such other books as are meet to be occupied abroad by the Scholars, that have none of their own, to be laid abroad, and see that none use to write in them, pull out leaves, nor carry them from the School; and if any misuse any book, or pick it away, the Governours shall cause him to buy another as good, to be laid in the stead of it, and occupied as the other was.

"And for the books of divinity, the Schoolmaster and Usher and such as give themselves to study divinity, shall occupy them, that they may be the more able to declare any article of the catechism or religion to the scholars; and in the church to make some notes of the Chapters that be read, that the people may better understand them, and remember what is read. And yet these books they shall not carry out of the School, without license

¹ *Memoir* of James Pilkington, in the edition of his *Works*, printed by the Parker Society. The Bishop was a native of Rivington.

of the Governours, and on pain to bring it again, or else to buy one as good in its stead, and to be allowed out of the Master's or Usher's wages.

"If any preacher come and desire to have the use of some of those books, they shall let him have the use of them for a time so that they see them brought in again; none other shall carry them from the School except they have license of half the Governours and be bound to bring it safe again."¹

The Schoolmaster at Rivington was one of those who replied to the questions of Mr. Christopher Wase in 1674. The answer as to the library was as follows:

"Some bookes (and by many tis believed a considerable quantity) were left by the patron or donor to the School. But by one ill means or other, how or when its not known, they are reduced to a small and inconsiderable number. Neither is there any Library within any town near adjoyning except such as the School near of Bolton can give a more perfect accompte of than I.

"from Schoolmaster
of Rivington."¹

"John Bradley."

In the year 1640, Roger Bradshaigh granted to Christopher Anderson a messuage or tenement called Graveoak on trust to pay the yearly rents to the Schoolmaster of the Free School of Blackrod for the Advancement of his wages subject to this limitation, that if the schoolmaster should be found insufficient and not able and experienced to teach scholars the Latin and Greek tongues it should be lawful for the trustees to retain the said stipend either for the repair of the said school, *the buying of*

¹ *Rivington School Statutes.* By the Rev. J. Whitaker, M.A., Head Master of the School. London, 1837, 8vo, pp. 163, 184-6. The Statutes were originally written in Latin, "but at what period," says Mr. Whitaker (p. 95), "or by whom the Statutes were translated into English I have not had the means of ascertaining; one of the oldest MS. copies, said to be the original one, has the date, 1576." The Statutes were again edited with corrections and additions by Septimus Tebay, B.A., Head Master, in 1864 (Preston, 8vo).

² *Local Gleanings*, 4to, vol. ii. p. 108.

*books for a library for the said school, or for the increase of the stipend of the head master.*²

In the year 1875, the Rivington and Blackrod Grammar Schools were merged into one, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

The Rev. G. Squire, M.A., the present Head Master of the united School, in a letter to me dated March 30, 1883, writes, "I have made enquiries and cannot obtain any information with reference to the libraries of which you made mention." He suggests, however, that the books in Rivington Church³ may be the remains of the School library. In a further letter dated April 26, 1883, he writes, "I have examined with some care many of the old documents in our School chest, and have not been able to find any Catalogue of Books belonging to the School, or any reference to a library."

² *Charity Commissioners Report.*

³ See *ante*, p. 106.

WIGAN.

The Grammar School of Wigan possessed a library as early as 1647, when the Reverend Henry Mason, B.D., died, aged seventy-four, having given in his lifetime his valuable library to the Grammar School.¹ This library was evidently deemed of much importance, and the Mayor and Corporation of Wigan show, by the Statutes made for the School in 1664, that they were far in advance of their time, both as to understanding the value of a library, the proper mode of its management, and the art of catalogue making. The eighth of the Statutes, made with the advice and consent of the trustees of the School, was as follows :

“The Master shall take special care of the library now belonging to the School, or that shall hereafter be bought for the School ; to have a perfect catalogue of them written in a book to be fixed to the desk, there always to remain, of all such books as are or shall be brought together, with the names of the author, title and edition, together with the number of the volumes of the said books, with the names of any future donors, and shall be ready to give a true and perfect account of the said library when the said Mayor for the time being, and the greater number of trustees shall require it, and that none of the said books (upon any pretence whatsoever) shall be lent out or removed out of the said library at any time ; and the Master and Usher for the time being, shall from time to time appoint such or so many scholars, as he or they know fit, to make use of the said library books, or so many of them as shall be useful for their better profiting in their respective way of learning ; and that none whosoever, shall be suffered to write in, or scratch or deface with pen, or otherwise any of the said books, and that once in a week by the care and appointment of the Master or Usher, the dust shall be beaten and put off the said books, and the like care to be taken by them

¹ *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. (Chet. Soc., vol. xxi.) p. 252 ; Wood's *Athene* (edit. of 1813), vol. iii. p. 220, where some account of the Rev. Henry Mason and his works will be found. See also *ante*, p. 45.

for the preservation and good usage of them as by experience they shall find best or otherwise shall be advised."¹

But the present Governors and Master know nothing of the foundation of the library or of any catalogue which has ever been made, and I am informed by the Rector of Wigan, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman, that there are no deeds or papers in any way relating to the library. No catalogue is in existence, but a considerable number of books still remain, and they are numbered in pencil in such a manner as to lead to the inference that a catalogue formerly existed.

About two hundred volumes, mostly modern, at present form the library of the Wigan Grammar School, and nine of them, having been printed before Henry Mason's death, may have formed part of his library. Five of these are imperfect. The perfect volumes are Scapula's *Lexicon* (1602); Lipsius' *De Militia Romana* (1596), and *Admiranda sive de Magnitudine Romana* (1598); Claude Dausqué's *Antiqui Novique Latii Orthographica* (1632); Delrius' *Syntagma Tragædiæ Latinæ* (1593). There are also good copies of *Lycophron* (Oxford, 1696-7-8, fo.); Hammond's *Paraphrase and Annotations upon all the books of the New Testament* (London, 1659, fo.); and Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (1714, fo.). The remaining volumes are principally classical and school books not possessing any interest.²

¹ Carlisle's *Concise description of Endowed Grammar Schools* (1818), vol. i. p. 725, where, as well as in Sinclair's *History of Wigan* (1882), vol. i. pp. 185-6, these Statutes are printed *in extenso*. Mr. Sinclair erroneously states that they had not before been printed.

² In the first volume of Sinclair's *History of Wigan* (1882) the author states—upon what authority I know not—that the Master had constantly to reside on the premises, and be specially careful of the books *left as a library to the school by Dr. Lynacre*. Lynacre was certainly Rector of Wigan, but it is equally certain that he left no books to the School, nor, indeed, is there any evidence of any school being in existence at Wigan in 1524, the year of his death. Lynacre gave his medical books to the College of Physicians on its foundation. The remainder of his library he bequeathed to John Plumtre. (Johnson's *Life of Linacre*, pp. 300, 344.) There is no record of the foundation of Wigan School, but the earliest reference to it which Mr. Sinclair could find was in a deed dated in 1596.

GREAT CROSBY.

The Merchant Taylors' School at Great Crosby was founded by John Harrison, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, who, by his will dated 5 May, 1618, gave certain houses and money for the maintenance of the same, and entrusted its government to the Merchant Taylors' Company.¹

In or about the year 1629 a sub-committee of the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company visited the School, and on 21 October in that year the court made the following order with regard to it :

"And the Com. further moved that for the better encouragement and enabling of the Scholars there in their learning, Dictionaries and other books may be bought and provided to be sent thither to remain openly in the Schools for the common use of the Schools, which report this Court did approve of, and hath ordered supplies for the books . . . to be made accordingly.

Books ordered —

Calepine's Diction.
 Cooper's Diction.
 Scapulæ Lexicon.
 Nizolii Diction.
 Rider's Diction.
 Seneca Opera.
 Titus Livius.
 Denucre [Dormael?] Epitheta.
 Licosthenis Apothegmata.
 Textoris Epitheta.
 Licosthenis Simil.
 Textoris Officina.
 Gloolenii [Goclenii] Observa.
 Elegantia Poeta.
 Valerius Maximus.

¹ *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. (Chet. Soc., vol. xxi.) pp. 220-21.

Flores Praetorum [Poetarum].

Thesaurus Poeticus.

Pliny.

Histor. Diction.

Histor. Poet. and

An English Bible.¹"

These books seem to have been provided on the 4 May, 1630. The School was amongst those from which replies were sent to Mr. Christopher Wase's questions about forty-five years later, and the answer to the question respecting the library was as follows: "A very small library; no Manuscripts."² But the present Head Master (Rev. S. C. Armour, M.A.) in answer to my enquiry writes: "there is nothing now remaining of the small library to which you refer."

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. S. C. Armour, M.A., for this extract from a volume printed for private circulation in 1875, entitled *Memorials of the Merchant Taylors Company*. I have been unable to find a copy in the British Museum. The extract is given as printed in the volume, but it contains obvious errors. Some of these I have corrected by adding the words in brackets. (The information in the text respecting Great Crosby reached me too late to allow of its being inserted in its proper place.)

² *Local Gleanings*, 4to., vol. ii., p. 118.

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